FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 104.

Two Valentines.

Awake, awake, O gracious heart,
There's some one knocking at the door;
The chilling breezes make him smart;
His little feet are tired and sore.

Arise, and welcome him before
Adown his cheeks the big tears start;
Awake, awake, O gracious heart,
There's some one knocking at the door!

Tis Cupid come with loving art
To honor, worship and implore;
And lest, unwelcomed, he depart
With all his wise, mysterious lore,
Awake, awake, O gracious heart,
There's some one knocking at the door!

FOR SAYNTE VALENTINE, HIS DAYE.

Goe, little Rhyme, & greete Her,
Goe, tel Her yt I thinke
Things infinitely sweeter
Yn I maie putt in Inke
Ye Musick of ye meter
Shal linger on ye Aire,
Ye whiles She turns ye Leaves & learns
Ye Secrett hidden there.

Flye, little Leafe of Paper,
Flye, merrie-hearted Bird
& tell your Fancie shape Her
Some dear and simple Word,
Soe sweete it shan't escape Her,
& if a Blushe you see
Scale upp & chase across Her face,
Return & counsell me.

Haste, little God! I send Her
Bye You ye MS.
Web hopefull Love has penned Her
Withe quill in Honie dipt;
Haste, bidd Her Heart be tender
Unto ye lighte-ome Line
Where I in maske have come to aske
To be Her Valentyne!

—*Sherman, in the Century.*

The Death of Albert Sydney Johnston.

Gen. Johnston was with Stratham's brigade, confronting Hurlburt's left, which was behind the crest of a hill, with a depression filled with chaparral in its front. The Confederates held the parallel ridge in easy musket range; and "as heavy fire as I ever saw during the war," says Gov. Harris, was kept up on both sides for an hour or more. It was necessary to cross the valley raked by this deadly ambuscade and assail the opposite ridge in order to drive the enemy from his stronghold. When Gen. Johnston came up and saw the situation he said to his staff: "They are offering stubborn resistance here. I shall have to put the bayonet to them." It was the crisis of the conflict. The Federal key was in his front. If his assaults were successful their left would be completely turned and the victory won. He determined to charge. He sent Gov. Harris, of his staff, to lead a Tennessee regiment, and, after a brief conference with Breckenridge, whom he loved and admired, that officer, followed by his staff, appealed to the soldiers. As he encouraged them with his fine voice and manly bearing, Gen. Johnston rode out in front and slowly down the line. His hat was off. His sword rested in its scabbard. In his right hand he held a little tin cup, the memorial of an incident that had occurred earlier in the day. Passing through a captured camp, he had taken this toy, saying: "Let this be my share of the spoils to-day." It was this plaything which, holding it between two fingers, he employed more effectively in his natural and simple gesticulation than most men could have used a sword. His presence was full of inspiration. He sat his thoroughbred bay, Fireeater, with easy command. His voice was persuasive, encouraging, and compelling. His words were few; he said: "Men! they are stubborn; we must use the bayonet." When he reached the centre of the line he turned. "I will lead you!" he cried and moved toward the enemy. The line was already thrilling and trembling with that irresistible ardor which in battle decides the day. With a mighty shout the line moved forward at a charge. A sheet of flame and a mighty roar burst from the Federal stronghold. The Confederate line withered; but there was not an instant's pause. The crest was gained. The enemy were in flight.

Gen. Johnston had passed through the ordeal seemingly unhurt. His horse was shot in four places; his clothes were pierced by missiles; his boot-sole was cut and torn by a minie, but if he himself had received a wound, he did not know it. At this moment Gov. Harris rode up from the right. After a few words Gen. Johnston sent him with an order to Col. Stratham, which having delivered he speedily returned. In the meantime, knots and groups of Federal soldiers kept up a desultory fire as they retreated upon their supports, and their last line, now yielding, delivered volley after volley as they sullenly retired. By the chance of war, a minie ball from one of these did its fatal work. As he sat there, after his wound, Capt. Wickham says that Col. O'Hara, of his staff, rode up, and Gen. Johnston said to him: "We must go to the left, where the firing is heaviest," and then gave him an order, which O'Hara rode off to obey. Gov. Harris returned and finding him very pale, asked him, "General, are you wounded?" He answered, in a very deliberate and emphatic tone, "Yes, and, I fear, seriously." These were his last words. Harris and Wickham led his horse back under cover of the hill, and lifted him from it. They searched at random for the wound, which had cut an artery in his leg, the blood flowing into his boot. When his brother-in-law, Preston, lifted his head and addressed him with passionate grief he smiled faintly, but uttered no word. His life rapidly ebbed away, and in a few moments he was dead. His wound was not necessarily fatal. Gen. Johnston's own knowledge of military surgery was adequate for its control by an extemporized tourniquet, had he been aware or regardful of its nature. Dr. D. W. Yandell, his surgeon, had attended his person during the most of the morning; but, finding a large number of wounded men, including many Federals, at one point, Gen. Johnston ordered Yandell to stop there, establish a hospital, and give them his services. He said to Yandell: "These men were our enemies a moment ago; they are prisoners now. Take care of them." Yandell remonstrated against leaving him, but he was peremptory. Had Yandell remained with him, he would have had little difficulty with the wound.

—*The Century Magazine.*

MR. DAVIS AND THE LIBERTY BELL.—A New Orleans dispatch of the 27th to the New York *World* says:

This has been by far the most notable day in the history of the Exposition, exceeding in interest the opening day. The arrival of the Liberty bell from Philadelphia, which had been announced for this afternoon, was sufficient to attract to the grounds the largest crowd that has yet visited there. At 8 o'clock this morning a train of three coaches left the Louisville and Nashville depot with an honorary escort, intending to meet the Philadelphia train at Bay St. Louis, fifty miles east. The train had proceeded about half way towards its destination when it was suggested that the party proceed to Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis, and take that statesman aboard as a feature of the excursion. A telegram was at once written and signed by every one on board, inviting Mr. Davis to be one of the party. The messenger found Mr. Davis perusing the telegram and invitation and preparing to go to the train. He had just arisen from bed and was suffering acutely from an attack of sciatica. He made no hesitation, however, in ordering his phæton and within fifteen minutes after the arrival of the train his vehicle came in sight of the station, himself holding the reins. Mayor Guillotte presented Mr. Davis to the Commissioners, who in turn introduced him to the others present.

Gov. Bacon delivered an address to Mr. Davis extending a cordial invitation to join in escorting to the Exposition the old Liberty bell. Mr. Davis replied without hesitation, saying, among other things: "I trust your anticipations of the harmonizing tendency of the old bell across the States of the Union, some of which had not sprung into existence when its tones first filled the air, may in every respect be fully realized. I think the time has come when reason should be substituted for passion, and when men who have fought in the support of their honest convictions shall be able and willing to do justice to each other."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE LONDON EXPLOSIONS.—The Washington *Evening Star* contains the following in regard to the recent explosion in London, of which an account was given in last week's OBSERVER:

"There is no action for the United States authorities to take," said Assistant Secretary of State Adee, in speaking of the matter. "There is not a scintilla of proof that this country is any more responsible for these dastardly proceedings than any of the European countries. There is a good deal of theoretical evidence that O'Donovan Rossa and his followers have actively interested themselves in the dynamite transactions which every now and then startle the world, but there isn't anything that they can be held answerable for. It has not been proved that they have violated any international law. In this connection there are two things that must be shown before any responsibility can be laid at the door of the United States. First, that any overt act has been committed by American citizens against England, and, second, having proved that, it will be necessary to show that this Government has neglected to enforce the laws governing such cases, if there be any such laws. Then we can be held responsible, and not until then. The fact is, we have no Federal laws which cover such cases, and the bill of Senator Edmunds is intended, of course, to remedy the defect. This dynamitical warfare is an invention of recent years and punishment for it does not come within our laws. We are no better off in this respect, however, than England's European neighbors. Germany was the first power to take steps to change her laws. While this Government may deplore the course of the Irish-American citizens at whose head is O'Donovan Rossa, it has no authority to prevent it. Indeed, there is no proof that their course has exceeded talk. There is nothing to show that the money raised here has been used for the manufacture of dynamite in this country and sent to England for English explosions. There is, indeed, nothing to show such money was ever sent abroad to help the dynamiters in other countries. There is the suspicion, you know, that Rossa and his followers make their living off these suspicions regarding their actions. They may be very willing to be considered the head and front of the dynamite business by the Irish sympathizers in this country and to receive subscriptions for the work if, at the same time, they run no risk of being held to answer for their talk. No, as I said, there is no action for this Government to take at present."

REFORM IN PUBLIC THOUGHT.—For a man who is virtually out of politics Mr. Jefferson Davis manages to keep pretty well to the front. He occupied three prominent places in the newspapers yesterday, says the New York *World* of recent date. There was a letter from him acknowledging an honor conferred by a Baltimore society; a lettef from him to a gentleman in Washington in relation to State Rights, and an account of his participation in the reception to the Liberty bell at Beauvoir, Miss. Mr. Blaine scarcely receives so much attention nowadays.

It's was'in time ter cook de batter cake on bofe sides.

Horseshoe ober de do' don'j dribe orf de tax collector.

Talkin' to some folks is same as warmin' your fingers by a piece o' fox-fire.

Coaxin' some folks is like coolin quicklime wid a cup o' water.

De clenes' paf is de wus to lay down in.

An Act

To Amend Chapter 112 of the Private Laws, 1883, entitled "An Act for the Benefit of the Creditors of the Former Town of Fayetteville and for Other Purposes."

WHEREAS, certain creditors of Fayetteville, by inadvertence or other excusable neglect, failed to bring their claims within the terms prescribed in Chapter 112, Private Laws of 1883 within the time therein prescribed;

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. 1. That sec. 19 of said chapter 112 of the private laws of 1883 be so amended as to allow creditors until the 1st day of September, 1885, to accept the terms and bring their claims [with] the provisions of said act.

Sec. 2. That the proviso to sec. 16 of said chapter be amended to read as follows, viz:

Provided that to pay the current expenses contemplated by this act, the Commissioners may require each tax-payer to pay one-fourth of his taxes in money.

Sec. 3. That sec. 11 of said chapter be amended so as to read as follows, viz:

SCHEDULE B.

The taxes in this schedule are hereby and shall be imposed as license tax for the privilege of carrying on the business, or doing the acts named within said district, and any person or corporation who may, within the said district, do the acts or carry on the business named, without having first paid the license privilege tax therefor as herein prescribed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor:

1st. Traveling theatrical companies, five dollars on each exhibition.

2d. On each concert or musical entertainment for profit, and on each lecture for reward or private gain, three dollars, unless such concert, lecture or musical entertainment be given for religious, charitable or public purposes.

3d. On all companies or persons who exhibit museums, wax works or curiosities of any kind, natural or artificial, or who give entertainments of any kind for reward or private gain, five dollars for each exhibition.

4th. On every exhibition of a circus or menagerie, for each day or part of a day, fifty dollars.

5th. On each billiard table, bowling alley, or alley of like kind, skating rink, bagatelle table or stand or place for any other game or play with or without a name, whether they be kept in connection with or separate from any place where liquor is sold, twenty dollars per annum, unless they be kept solely for private exercise or amusement.

6th. On each stable that keeps horses or mules for livery, sale or exchange, and on each person who may keep horses or mules for hire or to let, with or without vehicles, twenty-five dollars per annum.

7th. On every person, other than licensed livery men as referred to in the preceding subdivision, who buys and sells, or who offers to buy and sell, horses or mules as a business, twenty-five dollars per annum.

8th. On every itinerant dentist, optician, portrait painter, daguerrean artist, or other person taking or enlarging likenesses of the human face, or medical practitioner, five dollars.

9th. On every person who shall buy and sell spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, twenty-five dollars per annum; *provided* that licensed druggists who buy and sell wines and liquors solely for medicinal purposes shall not be liable to this tax.

10th. On every person who as principal or agent peddles drugs, nostrums, medicines, or goods, wares or merchandise of whatever name or description, whether such person travel on foot or in a conveyance or otherwise, ten dollars per annum; *provided* that no more than one person peddles under the same license.

11th. On every itinerant who deals in or puts up lightning rods, ten dollars per annum.

12th. On every auctioneer who shall sell either by ascending or descending bids or at public outcry, such articles of goods, wares and merchandise as are subjects of traffic and sale by merchants and traders, ten dollars.

And the tax collector shall collect said license taxes in the same manner as sheriffs collect State and county license taxes, and pay the same into the treasurer, less his commissions. Upon the receipt of the license tax as above prescribed, the tax-collector shall give to the person or corporation paying it a receipt showing the purpose for which it was paid, and authorizing said person or corporation to conduct the trade, profession or business therein mentioned within said district until the 1st day of January next ensuing; and he shall keep a record of licenses granted. And it shall be the duty of the marshal to see that no person or corporation carry on the business or do the acts above-named without such license.

Sec. 4. That the proviso to sec. 6 of said chapter 112, acts of 1883 be amended to read as follows, viz:

Provided that all persons and corporations whose ordinary avocations and pursuits may be carried on within said district though resident beyond the limits thereof shall, for the purposes of this act, be taxed in like manner and to the same extent as persons and corporations resident therein.

Sec. 5. That the proviso to sec. 9 of said act be amended to read as follows, viz:

Provided that the tax collector may deduct and retain as for his commissions not more than five per centum of the amount collected. The commissioners may fix the rate at not more than five or less than three per centum.

Sec. 6. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Long ha'r don't hide de brand on de horse.

Hope for the Sand-hills.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 28, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—In passing through a large territory in Cumberland county, recently, and not more than from ten to fifteen miles from Fayetteville, I was struck with the general appearance of the country. It is a broad barren waste—the pine timber is used up in making turpentine, and fires have about completed the destruction of what was once a noble forest of yellow pine timber. Now wire grass and a scattering, scraggy, black-jack seem to be the prevailing growth, with a desolate dreary look indeed; still a bright future may be possible for this same region yet, and it might be made to look like Italy with her "vine clad hills and her olive groves." In surprise you will wonder how such a change can be brought about; well my answer is as follows:

Let the owners of these waste lands survey them out in forty acre lots, and then resolve themselves into a "Free Land Company" "as witness our hands and seals," to donate in fee simple power every alternate lot to immigrants who may come and plant vineyards, &c. Such immigrants can be had by extending the invitation to French and Italians brought up in cultivating the vine; in fact they are looking this way now. Then as immigration, grape culture and the silk industry would increase, the remaining lots could be sold at a fair price, and in that way the present owners would in the end receive a good price on an average for all their waste lands.

This scheme if carried out would greatly benefit the county, and State also. This region is well adapted for vine culture and is exceedingly healthy and well watered. With a little fertilizers these lands would also produce early vegetables and potatoes, both sweet and Irish, and the class of immigrants already named could thrive on their "forty acres" and buy their own "mules." Southern France is said to be very much like the sandy plains of North Carolina, so if we can induce these people to come, neither they nor we would be disappointed. A Frenchman will fare sumptuously on a loaf of bread and a bottle of wine for his dinner, and that they can get here.

Let our people move in this matter and you would soon see, instead of waste and barrenness, a flourishing section of country, inhabited by an enterprising people. Nature intended eastern Carolina for the growth of the vine; I have Dr. Hawks's history of North Carolina for authority, that the early colonists found six different varieties of grapes when they first landed on our shores, some three hundred years ago; but should any one doubt it, let him go at once and see Col. Green's magnificent Tokay Vineyard, near Fayetteville, and he will feel like the Queen of Sheba, when she saw King Solomon in all his glory: "the half had not been told him." And after a survey of this vast vineyard with its miles of trellis and arbours, let him call on the courteous and gentlemanly superintendent and take a glass of the pure unadulterated wine of Tokay, so celebrated for its purity and delicious flavor wherever known. But to return to my subject, who will set the ball in motion and act upon my suggestions? Cannot the OBSERVER encourage the idea? As was proven in the last political campaign, it has a mighty influence at home and is a delight to its many friends scattered abroad. I feel certain that the State agent of immigration would gladly assist. If the owners of these lands will go to work at once, with proper zeal and carry ont this plan their efforts will prove successful and remunerative.

HIGHLANDER.

[By referring to McDuffies' map of Cumberland, the lands alluded to can easily be located.]

THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.—We have received from Mr. Connor, chairman of the Senate Judiciary committee, a copy of his bill concerning the registration of deeds. The bill cures a defect in the present law, which the increase of population and the influx of foreign capital has made apparent and necessary to be removed.

Following is the text of the bill:

SEC. 1. That section one thousand two hundred and forty-five of The Code be stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

No conveyance of land nor contract to convey, nor lease of land for more than three years, shall be valid to pass any property as against creditors or purchasers for a valuable consideration from the donor, bargainor or lessor, but from the registration of such deed, contract or lease, in the county where the land lieth: *Provided*, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to deeds, contracts or leases already made and executed until the first day of September, 1885.

SEC. 2. That all deeds, contracts or leases before registration shall be acknowledged by the grantor or lessor, or their signatures proven on oath by one or more witnesses, in the manner hereinafter directed, and all deeds so executed and registered shall be valid and pass estates in land, without livery of seizin, attornment or other ceremony whatever.

SEC. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of March, 1885.

Gen. Hatch has broken up the Squatter Colony in the Indian Territory. The "boomers" have taken up the line of retreat for Kansas.

Aphorisms from the Quarters.

Light cotton bale mighty often take mo' baggin dan de heavy one.

New grounds take de toughness out de beefsteak.

Muddy road calls de mile pos' a liar.

De stopper gits de longes' res' in de empty jug.

'Tis hard to make clo'es fit a miserbul man.

Established Sept. 3, 1878.

THE VALLEY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION
OF VIRGINIA.

HOME OFFICE, - - STAUNTON, VA.

Membership over 8,000.
Surplus over $115,000.
Death Rates Paid over $300,000.

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Wilmington, N. C.

or
GEO. C. JORDAN,
State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 15, 1884. 101-4m

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. II.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, January 19th, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:31 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m.
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:06 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:05 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:35 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE:

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C
Sept 4, 1884. 83f

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HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
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Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
Foutz's Powders are sold with GOOD SATISFACTION, and everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dec 6, 1884 98-1y

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SEDBERRY'S
AND BUY
BUIST'S FRESH
Garden Seeds.
MOTTO:
New and Fresh or None.
Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

"WE ASK ALL"

Interested in Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Feathers, Beeswax, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Dried Fruit, Poultry, Hay and Produce generally to send for our Price Currents. Prompt returns on all Consignments.

Trial shipments solicited.

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LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

R. S. HUSKE,
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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

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Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention

JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

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A REALITY.

Intending hereafter to devote my time and attention exclusively to the sale of

Ready-Made Clothing

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

I offer my large and well selected stock of new and fashionable

DRY GOODS AND SHOES

AT COST

and my stock of SHAWLS and CLOAKS at

25 Per Cent. Below Cost.

These goods *must be disposed of*, and the public are invited to call and receive earnest of the inducements which I am prepared to offer.

Respectfully,

HENRY R. NOVITZKY.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator of the estate of the late Thomas Drake, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1886, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This January 14th, 1884.

THOMAS H. McNEILL,
102 4t Administrator of Thomas Drake, dec'd.

Land for Sale.

4,000 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND on Lower Little River, suitable for a cattle ranch.

Also, a good two horse farm on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 10 miles south of Fayetteville, with 200 acres of uncleared land adjoining same.

Address D. ROSE, Att'y,
Lock Box 85, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec 4, 1884 96tf

Valuable Mill Property
FOR SALE IN HARNETT CO., N. C.

Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Harnett County, made at Fall Term, 1884, in the case of W. S. Chaffin vs. A. J. Kivett and wife, E. A. Kivett, S. N. Parker and others, the undersigned, appointed Commissioner for that purpose, will expose at public sale on

Tuesday, February 17th, 1885,

being Tuesday of Court week, at the Court House in Lillington, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., that valuable real estate known as Kivett's Mill, Gin, &c., situated on the south bank of Upper Little River, in Harnett county, N. C., together with all privileges and appurtenances, including 13½ acres of land, more or less; also six acres of land covered with water lying in the slough between said mill and the dam, the boundaries of which are to be as the water may stand at the highest point; also one-half acre at the south end of said mill dam on the said river for the purpose of getting dirt for said dam and for other purposes, and the privilege of a road to the dam for ingress and egress.

Terms cash.

R. P. BUXTON,
Jan 12, 1885. 102-4t Commissioner.

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

Plows! Plows! Plows!

"CLIPPER"

For sale by

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville.

Let every farmer provide himself with a sufficient number of these Plows. They cannot be beat.

Dealers will do well to give this notice proper attention.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
H. H. H.
Jan 22, 1885 103-

LUMBER.

SAW and PLANING MILLS.

With two GOOD MILLS, one of which has just been started up on the southern division of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., in a splendid body of timber, I am now prepared to

PROMPTLY FILL ALL ORDERS

by those desiring to improve or build. Can make prices on work both rough and dressed.

No payment asked until satisfaction is given.

New stock now being delivered on my yard for the retail trade.

☞Planing mill in first-class order.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Jan 22, 1885. 102-3m

☞CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

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Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

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Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **February 10th, 1885—177th** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dllars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

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New Orleans, La.
Jan. 15, 1885. 101-4t

BUGGIES, BUGGIES!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars, Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

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A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

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A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

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E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 5, 1885.

REJECTION OF THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

On Thursday last, the United States Senate rejected the Nicaragua Treaty---that is to say, the necessary two-thirds of those voting did not record their votes in the affirmative. The vote was 32 for, to 23 against—a light vote in which the yeas did not number even half of all the senators. Before the final vote, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Sherman looking to negotiations with Great Britain for the abrogation or modification of the Clayton Bulwer treaty as a condition precedent to the execution of the treaty with Nicaragua—which amendment was adopted, 30 to 19.

The Nicaragua treaty was part of the "American States" policy of the President, which---with the Spanish-American treaty submitted at the same time and the Mexican treaty of 1883---was to be the beginning of a grand continental scheme, made much account of by Mr. Arthur's admirers and by some even of those not of his political faith, and constituting an extreme elaboration commercially and politically of the Monroe doctrine, not contemplated by the author of the latter. But, like most of the emanations of Republican "statesmanship," the project seemed to cover---with considerable adroitness, it must be admitted---a vast amount of jobbery, by which, as we have heretofore pointed out, the more astute of the sufferers from the protection boomerang sought to save themselves. The Spanish treaty was supposed to contain a job in favor of the Cuban bondholders. At the same time it held out a bait to the revenue reformers in its partial adoption of the principle of free trade. So, there was the suggestion of a job in the Nicaragua treaty, in providing in loose and ambiguous terms for the purchase by the United States of a strip of land two and a half miles wide the whole length of the canal, which after all should not become territory of the United States except for the uses of the canal. And altogether it seems to have been a very slip-shod instrument. But the chief objections which its opponents urged were two fold: One, which was common to the whole scheme of Mr. Arthur, viz: that it might embarrass the administration of a successor so soon to take his place and inheriting in a party sense none of Mr. Arthur's political views and the other, that its terms were in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which has not been abrogated and which required a joint guarantee of an isthmus canal by the United States and Great Britain.

In the debate in executive session, Governor Vance (the only member of the Foreign Relations committee who opposed the committee's favorable report) took a leading part; and his speech in opposition to ratification of the treaty, which is highly spoken of, doubtless had much to do with the result. North Carolina is fortunate in the possession of a representative in the person of this remarkable man who not only is skillful and alert in defense of her people, but ever rises to the full measure of statesmanship in the presence of the broader questions of constitutional and international law.

Sensible and conservative people of all shades of political faith will rejoice that the "Hugo" policy inaugurated by Mr. Blaine in Garfield's administration and pursued by his successor, has received a rebuke. There is a great deal in being a gentleman, and we are of opinion that a lack of the restraint which this quality imposes upon the selfishness of those who are charged with the State's affairs, as well as upon the actions of individuals, induced the originator of the policy to seek avoidance of the plain obligations of this government to Great Britain. The amendment of Mr. Sherman embodied a provision which should have been attended to before negotiating the treaty.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—It will be a source of gratification to the Democratic party throughout the State that their representatives in the General assembly have awarded the public printing to Mr. P. M. Hale, the editor of the Raleigh *Register*, whose remarkable series of articles on State affairs in that journal constituted the party's best defense in the late great campaign, and, afterwards sent forth as official tracts by the party's managers, formed the basis of most of the speeches from the stump. The vote in caucus was, for Mr. Hale 62, the *News and Observer*, 34; the *Chronicle*, 19.

FAYETTEVILLE TAXING DISTRICT.—Attention is directed to the important bill which has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Troy, printed on the first page of this issue, to amend the "act for the benifit of the creditors of the former town of Fayetteville and for other purposes," which was passed at the session of 1883, and under which the town has since been governed and its debt scaled.

Section 2 of the proposed amendment is understood naturally to excite much opposition on the part of those creditors who have accepted the provisions of the present act, and whom the amendment will require to accept a change in the terms of the compromise by which all their taxes were made receivable in coupons of the scaled bonds.

The other provision concerning non-resident business men will revive the old Haymount controversy.

COL. BRIDGERS.—Apart from his great capacity as a railroad man, Col. Bridgers, who is to be so intimately associated with us, is a man of fine education, unusual and varied learning, and accurate information upon all sorts of subjects; and is a conversationalist of rare powers. A man of strong intellect, his association, as member of the U. S. Congress before the war and of the Confederate Congress, with the greatest men of the past generation, has given him a fund of anecdote rarely possessed by the men of our day. During the Confederacy Mr. Davis placed great reliance upon his judgment and relied implicitly upon his patriotism. From some matters that have come to our knowledge, we have an impression that Col. Bridgers has it in his power to throw a good deal of light upon the subject of controversy between Mr. Davis and his untruthful antagonist, General Sherman. We trust that circumstances may justify his doing so.

O'Donovan Rossa, the dynamiter, was shot and killed by an unknown woman in New York on Monday. The woman who had a slight English accent and gave her name as Esther Dudly, was arrested.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

What Hasn't Been Done—Defeat of the Nicaraguan Treaty—House Refuses to Take up the Mexican Treaty Bill—Status of Appropriation Measures—Discussion of the River and Harbor Bill—Conferences with Cleveland—More About the Jarvis Movement.

[Special Correspondence of the Observer.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Not a great deal was expected of this Congress in its short term. The habit has grown on our Congresses of doing little or nothing in the closing term except to pass appropriation bills. The passage of these stated and necessary measures has sometimes been a matter of the greatest difficulty. Even at the last moment special terms of the new Congress have many times seemed inevitable.

The present condition of the annual appropriation measures is as follows, so far as the House is concerned: Passed, Army, West Point, Pension, District, Agricultural; Consular and Diplomatic, Indian; reported, Post Office; in committee still, Naval, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, Sundry Civil, Deficiency. The River and Harbor bill is not one of the regular appropriation measures reported by the Committee on Appropriations, but a special annual bill reported by the River and Harbor Committee. It came up for consideration in the House on Thursday and was further considered in committee of the whole today, Friday having been devoted to private business. Only general debate occurred, although special features of the bill have been assailed and defended. The two chief points of attack are the Eads project for improving Galveston harbor, at a cost the first year of three quarters of a million, and the Hennepin Canal in Illinois, both of which will cost many millions before their completion. The enemies of the canal scheme, which connects the Lake system with the Mississippi, declare that there is no warrant in the Constitution for the General Government to dig canals; but the friends of the measure rely on the provisions concerning "the general welfare" and the power to "regulate commerce"—you see it is the old, old conflict, older even than the policy of Clay, Calhoun, J. Q. Adams and the other broad constructionists of the period succeeding the war of 1812. The bill will be more bitterly contested than usual, and if it shall pass as early as Tuesday night it will be almost a miracle in legislation.

The subjects of banking, bankruptcy, Mexican pensions, library and Mexican treaty appropriation which have all been refused consideration recently stand hardly the ghost of a show during the few remaining weeks of the session. Twice this week the House refused to take up the bill to carry out the Mexican treaty—a bill that lies very near the heart of Abram S. Hewitt. Of the great measures other than annual appropriations it is possible, and barely possible, that the House may reach and act upon the Education bill. I know of no change in its prospects since last week. The House has wasted considerable time and seems destined to waste still more in the intervals between the appropriation measures. The trouble with the body is its arbitrary rules, intended primarily to cut off lobby schemes for spending the public money, but which operate to defeat the greater part of the useful legislation that is attempted. A great outcry against these rules, which have grown up by the consent of all parties, is raised by those who have seen the House prostrated in carrying out some of its best purposes. But it is not likely anything like radical change will ever be effected so long as the leaders really lead. It is not desired to open the doors too wide, and the ruling minds wish to retain the control in their own hands.

Notwithstanding the impression at the time of inditing my last letter, the Senate, after a desperate contest, defeated the Nicaraguan treaty. It was the result of a combination of circumstances. The bulk of the Democrats were unflinchingly opposed to committing the new administration in advance to an untried and risky policy. The Republicans were not thoroughly united, Senator Sherman leading an opposition which, however, was not continued to the very last. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the treaty was lost was entered. The measure is dead, so far as this Congress is concerned.

On Wednesday night Mr. Randall left here for Albany to consult with Mr. Cleveland on men and measures. The following evening Speaker Carlisle went on the same mission. Both had special invitations. Great significance is attached to these visits, but it is not understood that the President-elect intended to offer a position in his Cabinet or elsewhere to either gentleman. He simply desired to consult with the real leaders in the House, the representatives of opposing ideas in political philosophy and hostile elements in the party. Mr. Randall has returned and very properly declined to discuss what passed between himself and Mr. Cleveland. When he returns to-morrow Mr. Carlisle will pursue the same course—the only one compatible with good sense and breeding. There is a feeling abroad that the Speaker, if asked, would say that no man not in sympathy with the majority on the tariff question should be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Cleveland will see all who call on him during the coming week, and for this purpose will be accessible in the city of New York. A large number of Congressmen will visit him with the view of pressing the "claims" of various favorites. Mr. Cleveland is said to be a capital listener. He makes a man feel that he is weighing every thing impartially. He is no dissimulator in his interviews with office-seekers, as was the old fraud Rutherford B. Hayes.

Several prominent gentlemen have been here this week, the purpose of their visit being to advance the candidacy of Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis. It is a positive fact that Gov. Jarvis will be supported by the delegations in the Congress and to Chicago. Some letters have been written. Other measures will be adopted to further the movement during the stay of the President-elect in New York city. There is a lot of bold booms at the capitol. One hears much of Senator Jonas, of Louisiana, who is warmly backed by his colleague in the Democratic executive committee, Senator Gorman, of Maryland. The Money agitation is on the increase, but there are many doubting Thomases and some who deride the pretensions of the youthful Hernando de Soto. Mr. Money, who is chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, married Miss Boddie, of Nash county, a relative of the wife of the late Bartholomew F. Moore. Senator Morgan's name is also mentioned for a prominent place in the Cabinet. As Father Ritchie used to say, "We shall see." There is no "crisis" such as he and the men of his day were fond of recognizing or at least of imagining, for the sea—we are all at sea on this subject of the Cabinet—

"The gentleness of heaven is on the sea."

No storm threatens before the 4th of March, at any rate.

NOTES.

The Pool-Skinner contest will probably be finally decided in the House on Wednesday. The report, in Mr. Skinner's favor, was made by Chairman Henry G. Turner two days ago.

The Edenton postmaster is short in his accounts $550. He has been placed under arrest by orders from the Postmaster General. The Washington post office contest has not been concluded.

A basket of beautiful flowers, with a card of complimenta and congratulations, was placed on Senator Vance's desk on Tuesday—the gift of resident North Carolinians.

Prominent visitors of the week: Cols. A B Andrews, John N Staples, John D Whitford; Major A J Galloway; E T Boykin, Esq, President *pro tem.* of the Senate; Fab H Busbee, Esq, Mr Julius A Gray, President of the C F & Y V R R; Mr Norman Allen, of the Topeka (Kansas) *Democrat*, and formerly of Halifax Co; Mr Pennypacker, of Wilmington.

The President has approved the bill removing the political disabilities of Captain J. Pembroke Jones, of the Confederate and formerly of the United States Navy. He is a citizen of Virginia and father, I think, of Mr. Pembroke Jones, of Wilmington.

There is general regret among Carolinians on account of the adverse report of the Library Committee of the House on Gen. R. B. Vance's bill to appropriate $5,000 for the erection of a monument to Col. Edward Buncombe, the Revolutionary patriot who equipped a regiment at his own expense and died in the war for independence. The State should make an an appropriation for this pious purpose. Buncombe county is hardly a sufficient monument to so good a man, even with beautiful and enterprising Asheville.

Richard Lee, colored, of Edenton, who has papers in his possession showing that he claims to be an Episcopal preacher has gotten into trouble. He was arrested in this city Thursday and locked up on a charge of obtaining a coat and $15 in money from an Avenue tailor. The authorities in North Carolina have been notified. He has been collecting money for St. John's church at Edenton, which was destroyed last summer by cyclone. At the time of his arrest he had a number of checks and drafts which are alleged to be bogus, also a letter from his wife, in Chowan county, criminating him on the charge of forgery.

James W. Reid, oldest son of the late lamented Rev. Dr. N. F. Reid, was sworn in as a member of the House of Representatives on Wednesday. He fills the unexpired term of Gen. A. M. Scales in the 48th and his own term in the 49th Congress. The State has probably never sent to that House a more promising, as I am sure she never chose a worthier, son to represent her interests. From to-day his residence will be at 512, 13th street, N. W. He boards at the Metropolitan Hotel.

C. W. H.

THE CIVIL SERVICE—INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS.—Col. Green sends us a copy of the first annual report of the Civil Service commission, containing the "Rules" and requirements for guidance of applicants for official appointment. The full Report may be seen at the hall of the Fayetteville Library Association, where we have deposited it at Col. Green's request. As the number of applicants for information is very great, and it is impossible to procure a copy of the Report for each applicant, Col. Green requests us to print the most essential of the "Rules." These the reader will find on the fourth page.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF SHEEP RAISING.—Mr. Henry Stewart, agricultural editor of the New York *Times*, has for sometime been interested in North Carolina and has written a good deal about the State, especially of the mountain country. Last fall he came to Macon county and profited so in health and strength that he purchased a large farm near Highlands, and at once began stocking it with fine sheep. Mr. Stewart will make sheep husbandry his principal occupation, and as he has large experience in it there is small doubt that he will make it profitable both to himself and the section of country which will gain much in attracting such an enterprising citizen.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Stewart, by invitation, met the committee of agriculture and addressed the committee on the necessity for reasonable laws for protecting sheep and controlling the ravages of the dogs.

Commissioner McGehee was invited to express his views on this important subject, and did so to the satisfaction of the entire committee. A sub-committee was raised to digest the plans outlined and agreed upon as most practical, and to report the same in the form of a bill to an adjourned meeting of the full committee. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings, and it was determined that it was possible to protect sheep by just laws, and that this industry, which can be made one of the State's great interests, shall not lack proper encouragement from the agricultural committee. Mr. Stewart is accompanied by Mrs. Stewart, and will remain in the city for a few days, when he goes to New York. He will return to his mountain home in the spring, and expects to bring quite a colony with him.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

IN MEMORY OF A GOOD WOMAN.—In the walls of the Second Presbyterian church, says the Raleigh *News-Observer*, has been placed a tablet of white marble bearing this inscription: "In memory of Harriet Espy Vance, wife of Hon. Zebulon B. Vance. Born January 11th, 1832. Died November 3rd, 1878. She was a loved and honored member of this church, and one of its founders."

S.

The Legislature.

(Reported for the Observer.)

Among the bills, &c., introduced in the Senate on Wednesday last were the following:

By Mr. Means, to incorporate the Chesapeake and Carolina Railroad Company.

By Mr. Everitt, to authorize the levy of a special tax in Montgomery county to build a jail;

Also, to extend the jurisdiction of justices the peace.

By Mr. Troy, to incorporate Hope Mills Manufacturing Company, in Cumberland Co.

By Mr. Everitt, to enable justices of the peace to issue warrants for the protection of crops.

The bill in regard to the building of a bridge across the Cape Fear river near Fayetteville was amended on motion of Mr. Troy, and passed its third reading unanimously.

The bill to regulate the sale of property under mortgage and deed of trust passed its third reading.

The bill to authorize clerks of superior courts to probate deeds passed its second reading.

The bill to make indictable the possession of burglarious tools passed its several readings.

On Thursday the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Winston, to permit counter affidavits in permits for continuance.

By Mr. Troy, to authorize the sale of certain property in Cumberland.

By Mr. Lewis, to require clerks of superior and inferior courts to keep a record of moneys paid into their offices.

The following bills passed:

To require the registration of deeds.

To provide for the payments in full of solicitors' fees in certain cases.

House bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within four miles of Friendship Church, Harnett county, passed its several readings.

On Friday the following bills passed their several readings:

House bill to regulate the standard weight of grain.

Prescribing the manner of summoning juries to lay off public roads.

The omnibus bill for the relief of sheriffs.

To amend the Code in regard to filing caveats. [Requires a petition setting forth the grounds of the caveat to be filed with the clerk under oath, and limits the time within which the caveat shall be filed to two years; provided, that persons laboring under disabilities shall have two years after the removal of such disability.]

On Saturday Mr. Winston introduced a bill to regulate the rate of interest, and Mr. Johnston a bill to prevent live stock running at large in Rockingham county.

The following bills passed:

To require millers to take toll by weight, excluding from its operation a number of western counties.

To authorize the levy of a special tax in Montgomery county.

To amend The Code in regard to advertising sheriff's sales of lands.

Concerning the limitations of actions.

On Monday the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Pool, to create a railroad commission; also to provide for the heating of the capitol by steam.

By Mr. King, making it a misdemeanor to mutilate or otherwise deface signs.

The following bills passed:

To incorporate the Wilmington Coast Turnpike Co.

To authorize the levy of a special tax to build a jail in Montgomery county.

To regulate appeals from the September courts.

To incorporate Hope Mills Manufacturing Company in Cumberland.

On Tuesday Mr. Sherrill introduced a bill to grant divorce in certain cases of insanity.

Mr. Graham, a bill to prohibit guilty parties in cases of divorce from marrying again.

The bill to provide for a supreme court room and state library passed by a unanimous vote.

In the House, on Wednesday, the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Woodard, to simplify bills of indictment for murder and manslaughter.

By Mr. Adams, to authorize the issue of bonds to build a court house in Union county

The bill to incorporate the town of Oxendineville, Robeson county passed its several readings; also

The bill to provide separate schools for the Croatan Indians in Robeson county.

On Thursday, the following were among the bills introduced:

By Mr. Audry, to prevent and punish prostitution.

By Mr. Beaman, to prevent the destruction of fish in certain waters in Sampson county.

No other business of special interest was considered.

On Friday, the entire session was devoted to the consideration of the bill for the relief of disabled soldiers of the late Confederate States.

Mr. Glenn moved to confine the provisions of the bill to persons whose taxable property was listed at $500 or under, instead of $3,000 as proposed in the bill.

Mr. Dixon did not understand that the bill was intended to provide for paupers, otherwise he was for providing a home in which they could be cared for.

Mr. Lovill opposed the amendment.

Mr. Jones, of Alexander, supported it. He was opposed to giving State aid to those who did not need it.

Mr. Pearson thought $1,000 should be the limit.

The amendment to restrict to $500 was voted down.

Mr. Miller was in favor of making the limit not less than $3,000.

Mr. Stanford was for giving all they could to aid this needy and worthy class.

Mr. Henderson moved to include only the disabled. This amendment failed.

Mr. Cole moved to amend by giving the colored men and women the benefit of the bill. Adopted.

Mr. Dixon moved to amend by making the appropriation $40,000 instead of $30,000.

Messrs. Burton and Worthington made stirring appeals in favor of the bill, and, as amended, the bill passed with but thirteen votes in the negative, all of them being Republicans.

On Saturday, the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Brim, to prohibit the sale of cigars and cigarettes to boys under ten years of age, under a penalty of not less than $1.00 nor more than $20.00.

A resolution was adopted, looking to an investigation into the farming operations of the penitentiary officials.

The following bills passed:

To authorize the issue of bonds to build a court house in Union county.

To extend the time in which wild turkeys may be killed in Stanly and Montgomery one month.

Making the disturbing of graves a felony.

To prohibit the obstruction of church roads.

On Saturday, the following bills were introduced:

To punish the stealing of dogs, and

For the protection of the traveling public. [Excludes drunken men from railroad trains.]

On Tuesday the bill to provide for disabled Confederate soldiers passed its third reading.

IN THE SOUDAN.

On the 7th of January the army which Lord Wolseley had concentrated at Korti began its march across the Nubian desert for the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum. A column, some 2,000 strong, under General Stewart, made the direct advance. A simultaneous movement was made from Suakim against Osman Digma in order to protect the flank of Stewart's army. On the 16th of January, Stewart's cavalry reported that the Madhi's forces were in position some few miles this (that is, the British) side of the Abu-Klea wells. The next day a severe battle took place, which is thus described by a correspondent with the British Army:

THE BATTLE OF THE 16TH.

Gen. Stewart endeavored to draw the enemy on to make an attack, but the rebels hesitated. In consequence of this Gen. Stewart left all his impediments and camels under guard of the Sussex regiment and some mounted infantry and moved forward, keeping his forces in the form of a square. All the men were on foot. The British army passed around the enemy's left flank, forcing them to make an attack or be subject to an enfilade fire. The enemy wheeled to the left delivered a well organized charge under a withering fire from our men. The square was unfortunately penetrated about its left rear, were a heavy cavalry and camel regiment were in position, by sheer weight of numbers. The admirable steadiness of our men enabled them to maintain a hand-to hand fight with the opposing force while severe punishment was being inflicted upon the enemy by all other parts of the square. The enemy were finally driven back under heavy fire from all sides.

The Nineteenth Hussars then pushed forward to the wells, which were in our possession by 5 in the evening. The enemy left not less than 800 slain around the square. Prisoners who were taken while the enemy were retreating report that the number of the enemy who were wounded was quite exceptional. One immediate effect of the battle is that many of the rebels are submitting. It was necessary for the army to remain at the wells some hours to obtain water. As soon as practicable the intention was to push on with all expedition to Metemneh.

Gen. Lord Wolsely says Gen. Stewart's operations have been most creditable to him as a commender, and the nation has every reason to be proud of the gallantry and splendid spirit of Her Majesty's soldiers on this occasion. Our losses were 9 commissioned officers killed and 9 wounded, and 65 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 85 wounded. Gen. Stewart's force consists of about 1,500 men all told.

Among the number of the British who fell was Lieut.—Col. Burnaby, who made the famous ride to Kiva. Lord St. Vincent and Lord Airlie were wounded.

THE BATTLE OF THE 19TH.

On the afternoon of the 18th Gen. Stewart began his forward movement towards Metemneh.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, when the British line was only barely a league from the river, the enemy appeared in force some distance in front. A halt was thereupon made for breakfast in a strong zereba established here. The enemy presently opened fire upon them, and while they were strengthening the works for a protection for the wounded and baggage. The fire was the heaviest that the British had yet been subjected to. While they were at this point Gen. Stewart was badly wounded by a shot in the thigh, and disabled. Sir Charles Wilson thereupon assumed command. Works were hastily constructed under the leaden rain which continued to pour upon them from the enemy's rifles. The wounded men and the baggage train were left under guard behind their quickly built earthworks, while the rest of the force advanced in the face of the hostile fire to a gravel ridge some distance in front. Here a large force of the rebels had established themselves in a strong position.

As soon as the British line came near a fierce charge, led by several emirs, was made against it by the rebel foemen. The British troops were arranged as usual in the form of a square and steadily advanced to meet the wild onset of the loudly cheering enemy who were rushing down upon them. At the same time the rifles of the British were doing bloody execution. The charge was checked, and not an Arab came within thirty yards of the British square. The rebels did not long stand before the murderous English fire, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Five emirs and 240 men were left dead upon the field and large numbers were wounded. General Wilson reports that nothing could exceed the coolness manifested by the British troops when exposed to the fire of the rebel sharpshooters on the morning of the 19th. These same qualities again marked them on the afternoon of the same day when they met the wild charge of the Arab spearmen.

OPERATIONS SINCE.

The British square reached the Nile at sunset Monday evening January 29th and encamped for the night. Early Tuesday morning scouting parties made a reconnoissance and destroyed some empty villages, the recent inhabitants of which watched the operations from a distance, and afterwards retreated to Metemneh. The British then advanced through the villages around Metemneh. On Wednesday they made a reconnoissance and found Metemneh fairly well fortified. Shots were exchanged, but the rebels kept out of sight.

Four steamers that left Khartoum Dec. 29, under Nusri Pasha, arrived at Gubat on Wednesday January 21, and thus opened communication with Stewart's army which occupies Gubat. An official dispatch from Gen. Gordon shows that his position at Khartoum is by no means as desperate as has been supposed. He says that he could hold out there for years.

A London dispatch of the 31st says:

Gen. Lord Wolseley telegraphs from Korti that he expects to hear from Col. Sir Charles Wilson, who led Gen. Stewart's forces from the scene of the battle in the desert on the 19th inst. to Gubat and then took a steamer for Khartoum, by Tuesday at the furthest. The final movements of Gen. Wolseley's expedition, it is now believed, will all be inaugurated before the close of the coming week.

The dispatches received to-day from Korti describing the situation of Gen. Stewart's forces at Gubat, make it plain that the Mahdi's men have arranged to make a stubborn stand in Metemneh. They are so well situated there that it has been deemed advisable to await reinforcements before assaulting the stronghold.

As soon as the reinforcements now on the way reach Gubat, Gen. Stewart's army will endeavor to take Metemneh by storm. The action of the troops after that will largely depend upon Gen. Gordon. Neither Gen. Stewart nor Gen. Wolsely has any idea of what he is likely to decide. The plan of action favored by Gen. Wolseley is to have the garrison at Khartoum brought down the Nile in steamers to Metemneh as soon as the British have secured its occupation. This would practically effect the object of the expedition and the war. But it is feared that Gen. Gordon, when success has crowned the hard work of the expedition, may positively refuse to be relieved, or to allow his faithful garrison to go. There are reasons for believing that he will insist on remaining at Khartoum and establishing a government there. If he does, then Gen. Stewart's forces will be pushed forward and will attack the Mahdi at Omdurman.

Advices received from Korti state that Gen. Earle's army, which is proceeding to Berber by the Nile route, is experiencing much difficulty in dragging its boats over the cataracts below Abu Hamed. This delays the progress of the expedition, but otherwise it has thus far been successful. It is believed that Gen. Earle's force will meet with battle at Abu Hamed, or a short distance below it. The Mahdi has assembled a large force at Abu Hamed. If battle be given here and the British prove victorious the result will likely be to induce the enemy to evacuate Berber, especially as they know that Gen. Gordon's steamers can be used to operate against them from the South. If Gen. Earle succeeds in safely passing Abu Hamed he will be able to make much more rapid progress, as his route on the river will then be south instead of east, as now, and he will have the benefit of the north winds.

CABINET GOSSIP.

Albany dispatches of Jan. 31 to the New York papers give some entertaining news concerning Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet purposes as follows:

[World.]

Mr. Hendricks after he had been in conversation with the President-elect for several hours to-day, was asked this question:

"Did Mr. Cleveland ask your judgment on the personnel of the Cabinet?"

Mr. Hendricks looked out of the window and was dumb. But the questioner was pertinacious, and proceeded:

"Politicians here, Mr. Hendricks, are thinking that the President-elect asked you to come here to learn whether you desire the appointment of Joseph McDonald, of Indiana to a Cabinet position. Was there anything said in regard to McDonald at Mr. Cleveland's to day?"

Again Mr. Hendricks was silent and gazed abstractedly out of the window. He then said frankly that he was not at liberty to state what took place between himself and Mr. Cleveland at their visit. "But I will say this," said Mr. Hendricks, "that Mr. Cleveland is one of the frankest, most honest and noble men that I ever met. I am convinced that he is going to have a magnificent administration. His opinions are founded on common sense and they are uttered with force."

Your correspondent learns from a prominent Democrat who was here the same day Speaker Carlisle came up to see Mr. Cleveland, that the interview between the two, while entirely cordial, was illuminated by some animated argument on the part of Mr. Carlisle and some pointed questions on the part of the President-elect. The Speaker, so my informant says, seemed to feel that it was incumbent on him to elaborately defend the horizontal tariff reduction policy inaugurated in Congress by him and Mr. Morrison. And he further says Mr. Cleveland did not agree with the Speaker in this position, and quietly asked some questions which showed a keener insight into the subject than has generally been accredited to him, and for which Mr. Carlisle was not altogether prepared. Mr. Cleveland wanted to know, as the story goes, if the Speaker thought the horizontal reduction policy had been beneficial to the Democratic party during the late national campaign in such States as New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, all of them important States; and the principal one absolutely indispensable. He wanted to know if such a policy was not more in acknowledgment of public sentiment in primitive States like Kentucky, Mississippi and Texas, which were secure anyhow. He asked Mr. Carlisle if his Committee on Ways and Means had not been made up of extreme representatives of one particular element in solid Democratic States rather than by representatives of the great commercial interests of States like New York New, Jersey and Connecticut, which were doubtful.

[The *Times* does not contain this entertaining rumor, which its protection contemporary gives.]

[Times.]

Vice President-elect Hendricks arrived here, unheralded, at 1 o'clock this morning. He was met at the station by Bank Superintendent Wilis S. Paine, who is a distant relative, and was taken to the Kenmore Hotel. His presence here was kept a secret until a Democratic politician chanced to recognize him as he was being driven to the Towner mansion in a closed sleigh at about 11 o'clock. It appears that a delay in the arrival of his train prevented his spending last evening with President-elect Cleveland and Speaker Carlisle. The Vice-President-elect came in response to a letter sent several days ago by Mr. Cleveland, who said he would like to confer with Mr. Hendricks before his trip to New-York. Senator Gorman, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, is expected here to-morrow, and politicians are now awakening to the fact that the President-elect is establishing in his own mind some very definite ideas about his policy and Cabinet before he meets the great crowd of Democrats who will take the opportunity afforded next week to press their claims upon and present their "views" to him. The private conference here with Messrs. Randall, Carlisle, Hendricks, and Gorman indicate that the New York visit of the President-elect will be made merely for the purpose of holding a general reception to gratify the smaller fry who are anxious to meet Mr. Cleveland. He will give them a cordial welcome, listen attentively to their suggestions, and return home to construct his Cabinet and decide upon his policy in accordance with his own notions. The real work will be done in the little house on Willett-street, opposite the park, and it would not be surprising if the essential features of the programme had already been mapped out. The New-York excursion is a polite way of tickling the Democratic hordes and at the same time of getting rid of an endless amount of annoyance and importunity. It is stated this evening that Mr. Cleveland will postpone his departure for New-York until Tuesday morning.

Speaker Carlisle finished his conference with the President-elect shortly after midnight. This morning he took Mrs Carlisle to make a social call on Gov. Cleveland and his sister. He intended to pay his repects also to Gov. Hill, but he suffered so much from the unaccustomed cold that he hastened back to the Delavan House, where he remained until it was time to board the 2:40 train for New Y. He hurried away without encountering Mr. Hendricks, because he had an engagement to meet a party of Democrats at the residence of Mr. Manton Marble in New York this evening. He spoke freely of his meeting with the President-elect, but carefully refrained from divulging much that was of importance. "I passed a most pleasent evening with Mr. Cleveland," he said, "It was the first time I had ever met him, and I was forcibly impressed with him. He is a man of force, conviction, as well as a man of strong common sense. After all, that is the only kind of sense worth having. Of course it would not be proper for me to repeat just what was said last night in the conversation between Mr. Cleveland and myself. We talked generally of matters of party policy, but we talked also of men. There are many prominent men in the party whom Mr. Cleveland has just become acquainted with, and there are a large number of others whom he has not met. He asked my opinions of many of them, and I gave them."

It is understood that Mr. Carlisle did not urge any one in particular for a Cabinet place.

Ex Gov Hendricks reached the Towner House this morning shortly after the departure of Mr and Mrs Carlisle. He remained several hours with the President elect, and the two discussed the plans of the next Administration at length, Mr Hendricks went to New York at 4:40 P M and will probably stay in the metropolis part of the coming week; so that Democrats will be enabled to see the head and tail of the incoming Administration at the same time Mr Hendricks said that he had secured rooms at the Willard Hotel, in Washington, for himself and family during the sessions of Congress When he leaves New York he will meet Mrs Hendricks in Indianapolis, and together they will go to New Orleans to visit the Exposition He will arrive in Washington during the latter part of February Mr Cleveland has decided to stay at the Arlington Hotel before the inauguration He will probably leave here on March 1 and will not stop in Baltimore, as has been announced.

[Washington Dispatch of January 30th.]

Mr. Randall returned to Washington to day. He had very little to say about the interview with Mr. Cleveland. It was well understood that his visit did not relate to the Cabinet, but rather to the general policy of the Administration. The fact that he was invited to go in advance of Mr. Carlisle is construed by many to mean that his views are to have greater weight. Those who are fond of giving great weight to trifles say that the Speaker should have been invited before the ex-Speaker. A letter received here to-day from a gentleman of prominence in Albany says that the only sure thing about the Cabinet is the selection of Garland. This gentleman says that he feels very confident that all the rest is mere speculation, and that Mr. Cleveland himself has not made up his mind, and in cases where he is drifting towards an opinion he may be obliged to shift position. Garfield made his Cabinet over and over again and even changed about at the very last moment.

The most serious question to solve lies in the selection of a Secretary of State. If Mr. Bayard stands out because he cannot afford to take the place, then who shall be selected is an embarrassing question. Embarrassing because there are so few Democrats who have the wide social acquaintance, the knowledge of public affairs and the wealth required for the filling of this place. Mr. Lamar's name has been mentioned in connection with it, but none of his friends here believe that he would take it. His health in the first place would stand in the way. Then he is a poor man and has no means outside of his official salary. The present indications are that Ohio will be passed by. If Pendleton is recognized at all in the Cabinet make-up, it will be on account of his possessing more qualifications for the office of Secretary of State than almost any man who is available. The opposition to him from Ohio is, however, very decided. It is now understood that the Payne influence has been directed against him. Mr. Whitney, who has been mentioned so often in connection with the Cabinet, has never been put in the right place. A friend of his said to day that Mr. Whitney preferred the Interior Department and would probably get it if he goes into the Cabinet. There is not a single Democrat in Washington who attaches any importance to the story that Frank Jones, of New Hampshire, is going into the Cabinet. This is a story which started from Republican sources.

SENATOR BAYARD.

[The World's Washington correspondent.]

I came away with these distinct impression: First, that Mr. Bayard would like to see Mr. Cleveland's Administration from a political standpoint a thoroughly independent one; second, that he believes in building a new and well-equipped navy; third, that he is in favor of correcting abuses and inconsistencies of the present tariff, and fourth, that he has a poor opinion of the charge that Senator Garland is a Federalist. Mr. Bayard talked all the way through as if he were thoroughly in earnest. He seems to have arrived at a point where he is willing to speak out.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

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Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. S. BREECE—Fruit Trees.
H. G. HALL—Machinery.
McMILLAN Bros.—Bricks.
WIZARD OIL CO.—Concert.
H. D. STAGG—Wofford's Winter Grape.
N. W. RAY—Administrator's Notice.
N. W. RAY AND Z. B. NEWTON—Administrators' Sale.
R. L. PEMBERTON AND W. H. NEWBURY—Dissolution of Copartnership.

ABOUT TOWN.

HOPE FOR THE SANDHILLS.—Read the article under this caption on the first page, signed "Highlander."

INVENTIVE GENIUS.—Mr W B Allred, one of Messrs Wright Brothers' foremen, is an ingenious mechanic, who is at work on a motor which will be worth the while of those interested in such matters to examine.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Miss Nannie Gill, sister of Mr. Thomas Gill, died suddenly of some affection of the heart on Monday. The funeral services were held from the residence on Haymount Tuesday morning.

FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Bluff Presbyterian Church will hold a festival on the night of the 13th of February, at the residence of Mr. Josiah Cook, 11 miles from Fayetteville, on the Raleigh road. The public are cordially invited.

THE WOODEN AWNINGS.—The late fire has sealed the fate of these hideous structures, ultimately. The authorities have forbidden their erection in future, we learn. But steps should be taken to effect the removal of those already existing; for a useful reform should not work unjust discrimination.

THE BAL MASQUE TO-MORROW NIGHT.—The Masked Ball, to-morrow night will be a charming affair. It is long since an entertainment of the kind has been given in this community; but the present one will be, in all respects, *en regle*. The subscriptions are by the leading young men of the city, and the management will order everything as it should be.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.—To morrow the County superintendents meet in convention at Raleigh for the discussion of the important and perplexing question of the public school system. Whatever else they may do, we trust that no false economy modesty may prevent them from recommending a better provision for themselves than the law now allows. They should be paid a regular salary and required to visit the schools. At present their $2 per diem hardly suffices for buggy hire—certainly not in this part of the State.

THE WILSON SHORT-CUT ENGINEER CORPS.—Col. Gardner and his staff of engineers of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad came up from Wilmington on Tuesday. They have come to locate the railroad line from the point at which they intend crossing the river, through the town. We learn that there will be no difficulty in their getting the right of way from the parties through whose lands the road will be run. They state that work will be commenced at once.

WATER POWER WITHOUT LIMIT.—We invite the attention of our readers to the communication, elsewhere, signed "M." The scheme seems to be altogether feasible, and, if carried out, will open up extraordinary possibilities for Fayetteville as a great manufacturing centre. The only possible objection is one that may occur to the æsthetic, who will mourn the pollution of the clear and beautiful streams of our sand-hills by the muddy waters of the upcountry.

REVIVAL OF THE TRADE OF FAYETTEVILLE.—In the olden time large quantities of molasses was hauled in wagons from this point to many places South and West. Until the railroad connection to Greensboro and Bennettsville, much of that trade was cut off from us, the white-topped wagon being a thing of the past as a common carrier. But this business is rapidly coming back to us. Large quantities of molasses and syrup are shipped direct from Matanzas here and sent by rail to the Western and Southern consumers. Large quantities of other kinds of freight are also forwarded over our railroad. But noticing this week a long line of drays laden with hogsheads of molasses coming up from the river we were reminded of the traffic in "Long Sweetening" of the past and of its rapid revival.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. J. A. Pemberton Jr. has begun work on his new house at court house square. Messrs. Wright Bros. have the contract.

The OBSERVER building on Green street has been painted in neat colors on the outside. The interior improvements are being rapidly completed.

Capt. S. C. Rankin has bought the "Sundy" lot on Russell street. Messrs Wright Bros. are to build a comfortable dwelling for him thereon.

Some twenty five houses and cottages are to be built here this spring and summer.

Messrs. A. S. Huske & Co. have had their new store handsomely painted both in and outside.

Messrs. A. D. Wright & Bro. have had the large wooden warehouse in the lane in rear of the Tobacco Factory, fixed up for work shops. The putting in of large windows and other improvements adds greatly to its appearance.

We were treated to a terrific thunder storm yesterday afternoon by way of variety in the weather. Some of the flashes were so vivid and apparently so near as to be absolutely alarming. One of the flashes of lightning yesterday afternoon struck a large willow tree just in the rear of the cabinet shop of James R. McNeill & Son. Another is said to have struck the well house of Dr. Haigh on Haymount.

THE BENNETTSVILLE SECTION.—From a gentleman of this city, who has just returned from Bennettsville and vicinity, we learn that every thing in that section indicates life and activity. The merchants are receiving large supplies of provisions and fertilizers; one party receiving one shipment of 40 barrels of molasses and 50 or 60 boxes of bacon. All of this freight passes over our line of railroad; much of the fertilizers comes by schooners to Wilmington and up the river to this point, where it is carried directly to its destination. The people all along the road express themselves as highly pleased with Fayetteville as a market for their produce and cotton, and as a place which offers great advantages to buyers. Our business boom along the line will be large this Spring and very heavy next Fall.

THE WILSON SHORT-CUT.—President Bridgers will submit to his committee (which consists of Mr. Walters, Mr. Newcomer and himself) three routes within the city limits: one crossing Rowan street by Dr. MacRae's and passing through Hogg Street and Maxwell across Hay and Mumford; another following the old canal from Rowan Street, cutting through the distillery on Mr. Thornton's property and the Epps house on Maiden Lane, crossing the C. F. & Y. V. at their present depot and Hay street so as to pass through the M. A. Baker property; and a third passing through Hillsboro street, by the Lutterloh and Myrover old stores.

The distance from Fayetteville to Wilson is 68 miles. The time, for the present—that is, until the road settles—about two hours and a half. If connection is made with the South-bound fast mail from New York, the morning papers of the metropolis would be delivered in Fayetteville at 8,30 P. M.

The probability is that the cars of the "Coast Line" will be running into this city within twelvemonths. This road built, the future of Fayetteville as a great railroad centre will be assured; and the next census will give us at least 10,000 inhabitants.

Sundry Observations.

The lightning rod man is among us.

Lewis Smith, a colored man well known to our citizens, having been the caller of figures at balls for many years, died on Monday of acute rheumatism.

The Water Works Co. are having new logs put down on Green street.

Mr. E. J. Lilly, Jr., of Wilmington, and Col. John H. Anderson, of New York, have been in the city for some days.

Every body and his wife are going to the Masquerade Ball.

"Plymouth Rock" fowls, the favorite breed at present, are the exact color of the famous rock that the Pilgrim Fathers stepped on when they landed from the Mayflower.

A few Irish potatoes planted now and covered with straw will give early and satisfactory results.

A cow in this town is the happy mother of three fine calves.

The apparent certainty of the Wilson short cut has caused an additional advance in real estate.

A long line of drays, heavily laden with naval stores going to the river recalls the flush times of 70.

We are afraid we were a little premature in our mention of the appointment of a permanent Street Commissioner, learning as we do that the appointment of Major MacRae to that position was only temporary and likely to cease by the time he has gotten the streets in good condition.

Persons living near the Arsenal grounds noticed a few days ago that several large excavations had been made near the roots of large oaks trees on these grounds. The digging was done at night and it is supposed in search of treasure thought to have been buried there by the Confederate military authorities, just before the visit of Sherman.

A new but not much handsomer eating house has been put up on the Bank lot.

By slightly exposing the roots of early fruit trees to the weather now, they can be prevented from blossoming too soon.

Our sportsman friends who visited Ore Hill and vicinity last week for a few days hunt killed some 200 birds.

Messrs. Kenneth Murchison and Duncan Williams of Wilmington and Mr. J. D. Williams Jr. of this place spent some ten days or more lately in Chatham and also bagged an enormous number.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The board met, all the members present; minutes of last meeting read and approved. Neill R. Blue and John Buie were appointed to dispose of personal property at the poor-house belonging to the county.

Duncan Johnson and Caroline Bailey were allowed $2 per month.

Mrs. Beaney, Nancy Bushee and Emma Huggins and children were ordered to the poor-house.

Loyd Johnson was allowed medicine by the county.

The petition of Gray Faircloth was laid on the table. The petition of citizens concerning the no fence law in Flea Hill township was laid on the table. The bill of Jas. Pate was laid on the table.

W. H. Jones and W. C. Medlin were relieved of poll-tax and work on the public roads; James Calder and Eli Brofford were relieved of work on the public roads.

BILLS ALLOWED.

J. R. Montgomery,	(servant),	3 00
R. W. Hardie, court-house, Jail, &c.,		81 10
G. H. Haigh, Stationery (C. S. C. Reg. of D. and Sheriff),		35 05
J. E. Garrett, Printing and binding,		10 85
A. Holliday, Asylum inmates,		10 00
A. H. Watson, Jury board,		10 00
S. R. Parker, Salary,		21 00
J. R. McNeill & Son, coffins,		5 35
J. N. Smith & Co., medicines,		15 94
D. M. McDonald, poor supplies,		88 50
Kelly Sessoms,	" "	6 53
J. D. Sessoms,	" "	2 50
Jones & Wilson,		10 00
J. C. Wright,		6 00
N. G. Wade,	" "	30 00
D. H. West,	" "	3 00

Wiley Jordan offered his bond as Standard Keeper for the county. Bond accepted and ordered recorded.

FAYETTEVILLE ABROAD.

Our city readers will be gratified to read the subjoined account of the success which our young friend Mr. C. J. Huske has attained in his specialty as an ichthy-taxidermist, in South Carolina. A brilliant future, we believe, awaits Mr. Huske in his important calling as an ichthyologist. The praise of Mr. Huske is the more gratifying because of the very high authority from which it proceeds.

Says the Columbia correspondent of the Charleston *News and Courier*:

Mr. Charles Halleck, the renowned expert in natural history and sporting matters, contributes an article to the *American Field* on the natural history exhibits at the New Orleans Exposition. The following are extracts:

"The exhibits testify to a marked advance in the art of taxidermy, to a widening field of research and to rapidly increasing results of a mere intelligent scientific pursuit. Some of them are of exceptional merit in one specialty or another, as for instance, the United States agricultural department in entomology, Dakota in its local mammals, Maryland, Rhode Island and Mississippi in their avi fauna and Minnesota and South Carolina in fishes." Speaking of the new process of ichthy-taxidermy, Mr. Halleck says: "The success of the new process is demonstrated in the fish exhibits of North and South Carolina and Minnesota. * * * * Very little behind the Minnesota exhibit in realism and artistic merit, and even more comprehensive in the number and variety of the fishes displayed, is the collection of C. J. Huske, of the South Carolina fisheries commission. He has some eighty specimens of marine and fresh water fishes. Mr. Huske is a pains-taking artist, and fails only in exceptional instances to produce exact imitations of natural colors. He is a close rival of Dr. O'Sweeney, the fish commissioner of Minnesota. Too much importance cannot be attached to the work in which he is so heartily engaged. By thus continuing the labors of Dr. Bolbrook, begun in 1862, he will in time be able to complete the important task of identifying and collecting the fishes of Southern waters.

"The exhibit of North Carolina comprises no less than 125 specimens of salt and fresh water fishes, measuring from eight inches in length to seven feet. These specimens, as well as those of South Carolina, have been prepared by the new process known as 'Davidson's ichthy-taxidermy', which is an invention of Dr. E. H. Davidson, of Boston, and claimed to be superior to any method yet discovered. Unfortunately the exhibit of North Carolina is quite defective in coloration, only a few specimens being in close imitation of nature. Nevertheless it is a most valuable contribution to ichthyology. North and South Carolina together occupy a sort of middle ground on the marine highway where the ocean currents from the Arctics and Tropics meet, and in their modified temperatures the numerous families of fishes are largely represented. Hence commercial fisheries are rapidly becoming one of their most important factors, and the aid which science brings to an intelligent study of their fauna will be recognized as an advantage of great practical value."

These unbiased conclusions of so noted an authority as Mr. Halleck should make South Carolinians realize the resources of their State and take pride in the extent to which the South Carolina exhibit at New Orleans has illustrated them. It is very plain that Mr. Halleck considers Minnesota the only rival of South Carolina in the fisheries display. Mr. Huske, who got up the exhibit, has a just pride in the praise which it has received. He began to study "ichthy-taxidermy" only last June, under the guidance of the fish commissioner of North Carolina, and, as the result shows, has beaten his instructor.

Water Power via the Old Canal.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to call your attention to an enterprise of comparatively small out lay with prospective large results. I have corresponded with Northern capitalists with a view to open the canal from this place, or our creek, to the Cape Fear River, near Jones's falls, some nine miles above here. This scheme will afford the finest water power that could be desired on the canal, also add such a volume of water to the creek that no scarcity of power could ever exist. This would open ten or twelve miles of water power, without the cost of a dam, as the current would be amply sufficient, and every description of machinery could be propelled by it so cheaply that manufacturing could be made profitable.

I have conversed with competent engineers who advanced the idea I have meagrely presented to you. M.

Sustain the Boom!

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—One can find the Fayetteville OBSERVER anywhere in the State of North Carolina and in many cities and towns throughout the Union, and it circulates largely throughout the section now tributary to Fayetteville and about to become tributary by reason of the extension of your railroad system—the very medium needed by your merchants for reaching their best trade. He will find little difficulty in consulting the pages of your valuable journal for whatever information he may need, no matter in what section of the country he may be. Your columns, making up the record of the past two years, tell of new enterprises conceived and carried to completion in the town of Fayetteville; of the enhanced value of real estate; of handsome residences and business houses built; of improvements of every description constantly going on to increase the prosperity of your community.

But what are your merchants doing? Is their enterprise commensurate with the progress of your growing town? A stranger in Charlotte, say, with Fayetteville as his next objective point, and having recourse to your paper for guidance, could learn from your advertisements nothing with regard to the hotels or boarding-houses, as there is not a notice of them from one end of the paper to the other. Business men abroad seem to appreciate the large circulation of the OBSERVER, for I see advertisements from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Atlanta, &c.; but have you only one or two dry goods firms, one or two grocery houses, no factories or foundries, no professional men? If so, are they blind to the fact that a good newspaper is the best and most valuable medium of communication with the outside world?

It is true that the canvas top wagon and the ringing bells of its teams are now almost never seen or heard on the streets of the town, and the long caravans from the back country are gone forever. But the railway is stretching forth its iron arms in all directions; trains are coming and going throughout the day and night; and the stranger walking your streets notes the signs of progress everywhere. New buildings are constructed and old ones repaired, and if a fire takes place, hardly are the ashes cool before the ruins are being cleared away and a new work is going on.

Believe me, shrewd men regard the columns, and especially the advertising columns, of a newspaper as the criterion of the business *status* of the community in which it is published. If your merchants would avoid the reproach of being asleep, they should besitr themselves and let the world know what they are doing.

TRAVELLER.

IMPROVEMENTS.

[Correspondence of the OBSERVER.]

There are three improvements needed, and two of them necessary to the city.

First, about eight feet taken off of the old OBSERVER lot, on Hay St., running back about one hundred feet to nothing on Anderson street., so as to make Anderson street the width of Donaldson Street.

This would be a very great improvement, as that street leads to one of our churches and should be widened; and now is the time to do it. It would improve the lot, also, for the street at that point is too narrow for the imposing building that the site demands.

Second—Open a street opposite the Presbyterian Church the width of said church, from Green Street near Capt. N. W. Ray's residence, running across the creek to Church Lane. Bridge the creek, with a neat bridge, or arch it.

This ought not to cost much, as the land on both sides of the street and bridge, could be sold into lots, for residences, and thereby the owners be benefited.

Third—The old curiosity, where the creeks crossed, should be opened as it was in former days. The elders in town could point out the exact spot, and twenty-five dollars would probably do the work.

Let us make a move in the matter.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.—We are indebted to Mr. Womack, of Chatham, for copies of his bills "to provide for payment of interest on the deposit of public money"; and "to prescribe the rules and regulations for conducting contested elections of the General Assembly."

LOBBYING IN WASHINGTON.—Now that the Nicaragua scheme is defeated, says a Washington correspondent, grief will soon come to the Spanish treaty, which is even a greater job than the other. Very little money has been laid out in Washington on the Nicaragua treaty as compared to that spent on the Spanish treaty. Both were brought here and pushed by men who had selfish purposes, but the promoters of the Nicaragua scheme had much greater things in view than the godfathers of the other scheme. The Nicaragua people were high up and the stake they played for was proportionately large. A few men were to be made rich by it, while there are a large number of small jobbers in the other undertaking. The latter have thrown their money about so loosely that it is no trouble to find out where a good deal of it has gone. They have not laid out much upon any one man, but they have "seen" several men. These fellows are easily marked. They are small lobbyists who never make an honest penny. They are glib talkers and hang about the hotel lobbies. Some of them have been respectable business men, and they know how to assume a respectable bearing. It is really amusing to see them fall upon some merchant or banker or other influential business man from one of the large cities. They will get him into an argument on the Spanish Treaty in less than ten minutes and can knock him all to pieces. They have the whole run of sophistry at their nimble fingers' ends and use it with great dexterity. If a man of sense would only stop and think he would know that a fellow with apparently nothing to do would not be so deeply interested in what he is pleased to denominate "the welfare of the country" unless he had already been paid for his enthusiasm or expected to be. I think about the most any one of the numerous lobbyists for the Spanish treaty has received is about $300. A certain newspaper man, who is distinguished for not turning a deaf ear to such things, is said to have got $1,500 for saying nothing against the treaty.

Historical Discoveries.

Jefferson Davis was born and bred in the South, where the institution of slavery, inherited from England and sactioned by the Constitution, was considered as sacred as the institution of the ballot. Thus when secession occurred, Jefferson Davis was wrong enough and foolish enough to go into rebellion with Longstreet, Mosby, Mahone, Riddleberger, Akerman, Key, Chalmers and others.

If after the collapse of the rebellion Mr. Davis had gone into Republicanism like the gallant Rebel Brigadiers we have named, and voted for Grant, Hayes and Garfield, he would have got an office from the Republican party. As he neglected to do so, he gets abuse.

Mr. Davis's latest offense is having made an impromptu speech when invited to participate in the demonstration on the reception of the Liberty Bell by the New Orleans Committee, in which he expressed the opinion that "the time has come when reason should be substituted for passion and when men who fought in support of their honest convictions shall be able and willing to do justice to each other." For this the *Tribune* likens Mr. Davis to "J. Iscariot and the late B. Arnold," with one exception.

The *Tribune* says: "Iscariot had sense enough to hang himself. *Other men had sense enough to hang* Arnold. Davis has survived to explain to the world that treason is no longer odious, but only odorous."

The hanging of Benedict Arnold must have occurred about the time when, according to the recent discovery of the *Tribune*, the fair Ophelia was made a character in the tragedy of "Othello."—*New York World.*

MR. DAVIS AND STATE RIGHTS.—A controversy has been carried on recently in the columns of the Washington *National Republican* between Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, who was Jefferson Davis's physician during the war, and Mr. Hidell, who during the same period held the office of private secretary to Alexander H. Stephens, touching the adherence or non-adherence of Mr. Davis during the war to the doctrine of State Rights, and Mr. Hidell stated in a communication to the *Republican* that all of Mr. Davis's Cabinet officers, as well as Vice-President Stephens, distrusted the sincerity of Mr. Davis's adherence to the doctrine of State Rights and were fully of the belief that he (Davis) aimed at the supreme dictatorship of the Confederacy. Dr. Garnett replied denying the statements of Hidell, and finally announced his intention of writing Mr. Davis on the matter. He did so, and now furnishes the *Republican* with an autograph letter on the subject from that gentleman of which the following is a copy:

BEAUVOIR, Miss., Jan. 22, 1885.

Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett:

My Dear Sir—Yours of the 17th inst., has this day been received, and to your inquiry I reply that, though it is not in my power to recite the language employed in response to you and others who urged me to send Confederate troops into Kentucky to prevent the Federal Government from intimidating the Legislature and people of that State by a military occupation, and thus to prevent Kentucky from passing an ordinance of secession, I do well remember that to you, as to others, I answered substantially that I would not do such violence to the rights of the State. No one could have felt a deeper interest or more affectionate regard for Kentucky than I did, and it may well be that I did not believe the people of Kentucky, the State especially distinguished in the early period of her history for the assertion of State rights and State remedies, could be driven from the maintenance of a creed which had ever been her point of pride.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DIED.

BANKS—At his home in Ravenswood, Orange Co., Fla., on the 14th of January, 1885, JOHN S. BANKS, foormerly of this place aged 52 years and 8 months.

"I Don't Feel Like Work."

It makes no difference what business you are engaged in: whether you are a preacher, a merchant, a mechanic, a lawyer or a common laborer, you can't do your work well while you are half sick. Thousands try to, but all in vain. How much better to keep your organs in good order by taking Parker's Tonic when you feel "a little out of sorts." It would be money in your pocket. One hour of good, rejoicing health is worth half a dozen hours of languor and pain.

Reminiscences of a Notable Event.]

The pleasure seekers who are flocking to New Orleans to the great Exposition, make it a point to invest in the world-renowned Louisiana State Lottery, and examine the integrity and correctness of the distribution under Generals G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va. The next (the 177th) Grand Monthly Drawing will occur at noon, Feb. 10th, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give any information.

If you want quick returns and full prices, on Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Butter, etc., etc., send for our Price Current.
Consignments solicited.
R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, 16 *William Street*,
New York.

TESTIMONIALS
OF
Wofford's Winter Grape.

GAINSVILLE, GA.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Gainsville, have seen and eaten of the winter grape propagated by H. F. Wofford of this place, and do heartily endorse it as a very fine grape, being entirely distinct from any other native grape we have seen. We believe this new grape will fill a place in the vineyard long sought for, and will extend the grape crop at least two months in the season. It is very sweet and palatable.—[Signed] C. C. SANDERS, Dr. DANIEL LOWER, J. E. REDWINE, Ed. Gainsville *Eagle*; BANKS & BRO., Bankers; J. B. ESTES, Judge Superior Court; O. B. THOMPSON, Largest Fruit Grower in Hall Co., Ga.; P. F. LAWSHE, Postmaster and Editor of the *Southron*; J. S. GAINES, Sheriff of Hall Co.; W. B. SMITH, Clerk Superior Court.

POLKSVILLE, GA., Feb. 13, 1884.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have lived for years in one-fourth mile of Abraham Wofford's, on whose premises grows the noted grape vine known as Wofford's Winter Grape.

I have eaten the grape from middle of September till last of December in its perfect state—the best and sweetest late grape known.

WILLIS STATON.

GAINSVILLE, GA., Feb. 14, 1884.

I have known the grape in White county, on Abraham Wofford's place, known as Wofford's Winter, for more than 20 years, and have eaten the grapes from the old mother vine almost every year in this period, and know that it is all that is claimed for it. I regard it as the best grape in cultivation, and it promises more good points than any other variety in my knowledge. I have eaten the fruit as late as last of December, and have never known them to fail to bear a good crop. I have recently bought land, and have purchased my first order, and would not take $10.00 apiece for the vines. There is no better grape for the table than this, giving a most delicious farewell to the palate.

J. H. BROCK.

☞ A limited number one year old vines can be furnished at $2.00 each by J. S. Ragsdale & Bro., who have control of this grape for three years in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

J. S. RAGSDALE & BRO.,
NURSERYMEN, Jamestown, N. C.
H. D. STAGG, AGT.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
feb. 5, 1885. 104-tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned as Pemberton & Newbury is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due by the firm are assumed by E. L. Pemberton; and all debts due to the late firm are to be paid to E. L. Pemberton, who alone is authorized to receipt for the same.

E. L. PEMBERTON.
W. H NEWBEURY.
Feb 1, 1885. 104-4t

For A Business Education Attend the
Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $70. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 27 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address (Postal), PROF. WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

MILLINERY GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES FOR TWENTY DAYS
For Cash only.
IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS, COME AND
Bring the Money!
—o—
A NEW SUPPLY OF THOSE
25 Cent HATS; Also 5 and 10 Cent Goods.
Scraps for Crazy Patchwork.
jan. 29-tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

CHRISTMAS GOODS
AT
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.
MORE OF THOSE
Handsome Musical Work Boxes and Hand Painted Fancy Articles.
ALSO, A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF 5 AND 10 CENT TOYS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.
FINE ORGANS ORDERED ESPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Call and Examine.
December 18, 1884. 99tf

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	35@50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	16@00	Flint—good	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	7½@8	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3@4
Hams,	15@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	11@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@00	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.65
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	10@12½	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	35@40
COTTONTIES	1.25@1.65	Irish, bush	100@110
CHICKENS—	20@25	SALT—	1.00@1.15
EGGS—	15@17½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6½
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4.50	Granulated,	8@8½
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	65@75	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	50@60	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	70@75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	25@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	70@2.75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Feb 3 4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 27½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1.25 cts. for Strained and $1.10 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WORMS ARE OFTEN THE CAUSE OF great suffering and disease in children, which frequently terminates in death. One or two doses of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will remove that which causes the trouble and save the lives of the little ones.

How He Got a Position.

"I applied for a position in a banking house in Wall street six months ago, and although I proved my competency they would not take me. I had been down on my luck, and looked old and shabby. An idea struck me. I got up a new growth of hair with Parker's Hair Balsam, raised a decent suit of clothes, applied again, and they took me in a minute."

Cancers Conquered.

The Swift Specific Company have the most indubitable evidence as to the cure of Cancer by their famous medicine, S. S. S. Among others, John S. Morrow, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Florence, Ala., makes the following statement as to the merits of this remedy:

"I have been suffering with a Cancer in my right ear, for about three years. I tried various remedies and was treated with Iodide of Potash, which produced rheumatism. My feet and legs were greatly swollen, so that I could not walk. About one year ago I was induced to try Swift's Specific, which soon removed the trouble in my limbs, and my rheumatism is entirely gone and my cancer is steadily improving; being better now than at any time within two years. This medicine has done me more good than anything else I have taken, and I feel that I am on the road to a speedy cure. Undoubtedly Swift's Specific is the best blood purifier in the world."

Florence, Ala., Sep. 22, '84. JNO. S. MORROW.

I have had a cancer on my face for many years. I have tried a great many remedies, but without relief. I almost gave up hops of ever being cured. Dr. Hardman, my son, recommended Swift's Specific, which I have taken with great results. My face is almost well, and it is impossible for me to express my thanks in words for what this medicine has done for me.

Mrs. OLIVE HARDMAN,
Monroe, Ga., Sep. 2, 1884.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3 Atlanta, Ga.

Farewell Entertainment.
GRAND
TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
—AT—
WILLIAMS HALL,
THURSDAY NIGHT, Feb. 5,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE FAYETTEVILLE GRADED SCHOOL,
—BY—
Wizard Oil Concert Company, No. 7.

PROGRAMME.

PART I

Overture—"San Marcos." Armour's Orchestra.
Quintette—"Arion March." "Acme" Quintette.
Song (by request)—"Dennie Deer," W. D. Finelo.
Humorous Song—"The Irish Christening," Laurens.
Sentimental Song—"The Old Rustic Swing," J. S. Ludwick.
Character Song (by request)—"Where has my Nancy gone?" H. M. Childs.
Plantation Melody—"Hurry, Li'l Children," J. D. Laurens.

PART II

Quintette—"My Own Native Isle," "Acme" Quintette.
Song—Selected, J. S. Ludwick.
Character Song (by request)—"The Blue and Gray," W. D. Finelo.
Character Song (by request)—"Stuttering Billy," H. M. Childs.
Baritone Solo—"The Bridge," Chas Armour.
Humorous Song—"Her Age it was Red." H. M. Childs.
Plantation Melody—"Shine On," H. M. Childs.

To conclude with a laughable farce entitled
"A GHOST IN THE PAWN SHOP."

CHARACTERS:

Solomon Moses, Pawnbroker, *Chas. Armour.*
Pompey, a servant, *H. M. Childs.*
Pete, safe Blower, *J. D. Laurens.*
And the GHOST.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 35 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cts. Children 25 cents. Tickets on sale at Book Store.
1t

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator of the estate of Daniel Blue, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before Feb. 1st, 1886.

N. W. RAY,
Adm'r of Daniel Blue.
Feb 2, 1885 104-4w

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Japan Persimmon and other fruit trees; Grape-vines and other fruit plants; all of finest size and quality. Choice varieties only.

J. S. BREECE,
Fayetteville (N. C.) Nursery.
Feb 5, 1885 104-tf

***Cotton* Machinery FOR SALE.**

THE Machinery of the Starr Mills in Fayetteville, N. C., capacity, 100 bunches yarn per day. Also the buildings and lots. If not disposed of at private sale will be sold at auction at the Market House on Wednesday, the 18th of Feb.
For full information, apply to
H. G. HALL.
W S COOK, Auctioneer
1t

Administrators' Sale of LAND.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Harnett County, we will, on Saturday, Feb'y 28th, 1885, at 11 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction the lands of the late Arch'd McKay, situate on Little Cross Creek, about three to four miles north-west of Fayetteville, containing about 500 acres, be it more or less.

TERMS: The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance, to be paid in six months.

N. W. RAY,
Z. B. NEWTON,
Jan. 30, 1885-tf Adm'rs of Arch'd McKay.

Brick, Brick.

100,000 GOOD BRICK FOR SALE at McMILLAN BROS.
Feb 6, 1885, 104-3t

The State Bar Association.

[Raleigh News and Observer, Jan. 29.]

Yesterday at noon the members of the bar of the State in large numbers assembled in the court-house in this city. The following were present:

1st District—W. T. Caho, F. Vaughan, W. O. Temple, C. W. Grandy, E. F. Lamb.

2d District—W. W. Peebles, R. B. Peebles, W. A. Montgomery, T. W. Hawkins, M. D. W. Stephenson, W. C. Foxen, S. I. Calvert, W. W. Clark, P. Holland, Jr.

3d District—Swift Galloway, B. R. Moore, Marsden Bellamy, A. G. Ricaud, T. W. Strange, F. P. Loftin.

4th District—J. Lockhart, R. E. Little, S. T. Ashe, C. C. Lyon, Duncan Rose, W. A. Guthrie.

5th District—J. A. Long, C. M. Cooke, J. J. Jarvis, W. H. S. Burgwyn, R. W. Winston, W. W. Beasley, R. R. King, J. T. Morehead.

6th District—R. P. Waring, E. K. P. Osborne, J. M. Brown, W. J. Montgomery.

7th District—J. S. Henderson, J. C. Buxton.

8th District—J. S. Adams, B. F. Long.

9th District—J. G. Martin, W. H. Malone.

The following members of the city bar were present: D. G. Fowle, E. R. Stamps, Armistead Jones, S. F. Mordecai, F. H. Busbee, Oct. Coke, A. M. Lewis, G. M. Smedes, J. W. Hinsdale, J. B. Batchelor, R. G. Lewis, W. H. Pace, Walter Clark, R. H. Battle, B. B. Lewis, Jr., T. R. Purnell, A. W. Haywood, C. K. Lewis, Ernest Haywood, S. A. Ashe, W. T. Peele, W. H. Bledsoe, T. M. Argo, J. C. L. Harris, T. P. Devereux, J. N. Holding, Geo. H. Snow, W. N. Jones, B. C. Blackwell, W. Busbee.

Mr. Argo, the chairman of the committee heretofore appointed to call the convention, read address, and moved that the Hon. J. J. Davis be made temporary chairman of the convention, who on taking the chair made some appropriate remarks.

Hon. Joseph J. Davis was chosen chairman of the convention and B. F. Long, Esq., and Capt. S. A. Ashe secretaries. The convention at once addressed itself to the business in hand. It was decided that the chair should appoint a committee composed of one member from each district, to which all matters should be referred; that all resolutions and verbal suggestions should be considered and weighed by this committee. The following compose the committee:

1st district, C. W. Grandy; 2d, R. B. Peebles; 3rd, A. G. Ricaud; 4th, Jas. A Lockhart; 5th, C. M. Cooke; 6th, W. J Montgomery; 7th, J. S. Henderson; 8th, J. S. Adams; 9th, W. H. Malone. At large, Messrs. Argo, Battle, Long, Guthrie, Bellamy, Montgomery.

Mr. Waring, at the request of the Charlotte bar, introduced a series of resolutions as follows:

Resolutions of the Charlotte bar, stating that the condition of the civil dockets in many counties imperatively demands such a change in the judicial system as will separate the civil and criminal jurisdiction in those counties, and establish in them courts having exclusively criminal jurisdiction, both original and appellate; that the superior courts be confined in their jurisdiction to the trial and determination of civil matters and causes; that nothing short of such a divorcement of the two dockets and jurisdictions will do it.

On motion of Col. Hinsdale, he himself putting the question, the temporary organization was declared the permanent organization.

Mr. Fab. Busbee moved that a committee of fifteen, one from each judicial district and six from the State at large, be appointed to take into consideration the needed relief and judicial reform; carried; and the chair asked that the gentlemen present from the different districts should indicate the members to be selected respectively.

Mr. Cooke, pro forma, moved that the Charlotte resolutions be referred to the committee so appointed.

Mr. Malone offered resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the 8th and 9th districts:

That the ends of justice and the remedy for the present grievances demand that the Superior Court be held in each county in the State for at least one term for each four months in the year, and that such counties as need criminal courts be entitled to the same. And further, that to carry out these ends the districts be increased to a sufficient number to transact all the business of the State.

Capt. Coke in expressing his views said that in view of the power of the legislature to increase the number of judges from time to time, he suggested that only such an increase as is now absolutely requisite should be asked for. He said that it was in the line of reform to regulate the terms of court in the several counties so as not to make any surplus days in that county. The present law requires a term of at least one week in each county—he suggested that this resulted in a waste of time that might be saved. These wasted days amount to several weeks when we consider the State at large. He submitted the matter for consideration.

Capt. C. M. Cooke introduced a resolution accompanied by remarks.

Resolved, that in the counties requiring four or more terms of the Superior courts, one half the number of terms shall be for the trial of civil causes and the other half for the trial of criminal causes.

Resolved, that the number of the judges of the Superior court shall be increased to meet the necessity.

Mr. Burgwyn offered the following:

Resolved, that we memorialize the legislature to amend the Code so as to provide that the first Monday in each month be a rule day for the return of process, and that every civil action stand for trial at the term succeeding the last rule day that occurs before the beginning of the term.

Mr. Battle said that he thought the bar could restore itself to its proper position in the confidence of the people by seeking to restore dignity to the judicial system. The people do not care to elect their judges. The scramble for the nomination lowers the judicial station. The selection should be made by those who are qualified to pass upon the qualification of those who are to fill these positions. He offered:

Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting the best interests of the State require that the constitution be amended so that the judges shall be appointed by the governor and his council, subject to ratification by the senate.

Mr. Loftin said:

The practical question is court facilities. He advocated a separation of the criminal from the civil business. He discussed the several questions that had been presented, and insisted that the remedy was to increase the number of judges and arrange the measures of relief. We cannot return to the old system. He suggested that there be fifteen judges.

Mr. W. T. Caho offered the following:

Resolved 1st, That the ends of justice demand an increase of the judicial districts so as not to be less than thirteen districts in the State.

Resolved 2d, That in those counties in the State where the business of the courts occupies more than one week, there shall be held four terms of the Superior court.

Resolved 3d, That the additional terms of the courts thus created shall be devoted entirely to the trial of civil causes in those counties only where the ends of justice demand it.

We need more districts—perhaps fifteen; but he finds on examination that thirteen judges will give thirty-three weeks to each judge and he thinks that that is enough work, for the judges need rest and time to study. That many large counties need an increase of court facilities and the effort should be to meet this view.

Mr. Purnell offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the chairman to inquire into the propriety of the formation of a bar association of the State, and to present for the consideration of this convention the draft of a constitution and plan of organization.

Mr. Chas. M. Busbee made some very interesting remarks. He called attention to the constitutional provision requiring two terms of a Superior court, to continue one week each, to every county. He hoped that the convention would unanimously agree on some recommendation. He proposed to ascertain the probable number of weeks of court necessary to transact the business throughout the State, and on that to base the increased number of judges.

Mr. Smedes offered the following:

Resolved, That the State be divided into fifteen judicial districts. That in such counties as may so request, the terms of the courts be so arranged that no criminal business shall be transacted at certain specified terms.

Committee on the formation of a State Bar Association: First district, Frank Vaughan; second district Thomas R. Purnell; third district, Thomas W. Strange; 4 district, C. C. Lyon; fifth district, W. H. S. Burwgyn; sixth district,——; seventh district, J. S. Henderson; eighth district, B. F. Long; ninth district, W. H. Malone.

At 5 o'clock the convention re assembled and Mr. Argo, of the committee, submitted the following:

The committee on the judicial system of the State, to whom were referred various resolutions relating to that subject, respectfully report that they have considered the whole matter and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1st. That the best interests of the State require an amendment to the constitution providing for the appointment of all the judges by the Governor and his council, with the advice and consent of the senate.

2d. That an amendment to the constitution should be submitted to the people, providing for an increase of the number of justices of the Supreme court to five.

3rd. That we recommend an increase in the number of Superior courts in such counties as need greater court facilities, with a provision that some of the terms shall be for the trial of civil cases only, and in our opinion to meet this requirement the number of Superior court judges should be incresed to fifteen.

The resolution was adopted.

The time for holding the annual meeting of the bar association of the State was fixed on the Wednesday after the second Monday in July next, at Raleigh. Hon. J. J. Davis was requested to deliver the address at that time.

Mr. Guthrie made a motion, which was adopted, that a committee be appointed to memorialize the legislature embodying the resolutions adopted, &c.

On motion of Mr. Geo. H. Snow, Hon. Jos. J. Davis was chosen president of the bar association for the present year.

Mr. Davis in a few well chosen words said he would undertake any duty that the bar might desire to impose upon him. He only wished that his capacity and experience were such as would enable him the better to serve the cause which the association had at heart.

On motion of Mr. W. H. Malone, the meeting formally resolved itself into "The North Carolina Bar Association." The following officers of the association were then chosen:

President, J. J. Davis; vice-presidents of districts; 1st, C. W. Grandy; 2d, T. R. Purnell; 3d, E. T. Boykin; 4th, W. A. Guthrie 5th, Sam. H. Webb; 6th, W. J. Montgomery; 7th, John S. Henderson; 8th, J. S. Adams; 9th, W. H. Malone. Secretary, T. M. Argo; treasurer, Walter Clark.

The following committees were appointed:

Executive committee: J. J. Davis, T. M. Argo, D. G. Fowle, R. W. Winston, J. C. Buxton, H. G. Connor, John W. Graham.

Admission of members: Geo. H. Snow, W. H. S. Burgwyn, W. W. Fuller, C. B. Aycock, T. W. Strange.

Grievances: B. F. Long, J. G. Martin, W. O. Temple, W. W. Clark W. H. Day.

Law reform: R. P. Dick, Thomas Ruffin, T. C. Fuller, W. D. Pruden, Marsden Bellamy.

Legal education: John Manning, H. C. Jones, J. M. Mullen, George M. Rose, J. A. Lockhart.

Legal biography: R. H. Battle, W. A. Montgomery, B. R. Moore, J. A. Long.

It was resolved, on motion of Mr. W. A. Guthrie, that it is the sense of the bar association that the solicitors should be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate.

Resolved, that there shall be no separation or divorce of the criminal from the civil jurisdiction in the person of the judges that hold the courts.

Mr. W. W. Peebles offered the following:

Resolved, That the general assembly be memorialized:

1st. To establish courts of pleas and quarter sessions, as provided for in chapter 31, of the Revised Code of North Carolina, at the times therein mentioned for the holding of the same, except for new counties; and that the time for holding the same in said new counties be fixed by the general assembly.

2d. To give to said courts original jurisdiction, concurrent with the Superior courts, of all civil and criminal actions and special proceedings where original jurisdiction is not confined by statute to one or more justices out of court, or to the clerk of the Superior courts, or to the Supreme court, except crimes punished by death.

3d. To allow appeals from said courts to the Superior courts, and trials "de novo" on the original papers in the Superior courts.

4th. To divide the State into twelve judicial districts, and to elect judges and solicitors for new districts till the next general election.

He advocated a return to the old system in very eloquent and forcible remarks. We cannot return to exactly the old system because the constitution confers large jurisdiction upon magistrates and because equity and law are now administered in the same action. He dwelt on the advantages of the old county courts at considerable length and with great force. He urged that the recommendation of the increase in the number of Superior court judges should be such as would probably meet with favor in the legislature. The magistrates are thought not to be so good as formerly—this was due to the fact that magistrates in the olden times were educated by the court of pleas and quarter sessions.

Mr. Argo offered the following:

Resolved, that the re-establishment of the courts of pleas and quarter sessions with concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior courts in civil causes, and exclusive original jurisdiction in criminal cases of which a magistrate has not final jurisdiction, and where the punishment cannot exceed imprisonment for a longer term than ten years in the State's prison, would go further than any other change in the judicial system to remedy existing evils.

Resolved, that the administration of justice by the old courts of pleas and quarter sessions was more expeditious, cheaper and more acceptable to the people than through any other instrumentality that has ever existed in this State.

Mr. Waring spoke of the changes that had taken place among the population and in the character of crimes to be dealt with. He discussed the matter with force and urged that excepting the four capital felonies, the Inferior courts with some changes might with great benefit be made to conform more nearly to the old courts of quarter sessions.

Judge Fowle elucidated the difficulties that attended the administration of civil business in Wake county. He suggested to ask the legislature to divide the State into fifteen districts, nine civil and six criminal, each to be exclusive in its jurisdiction.

Capt. Coke offered the following:

1. That the present mode of beginning the term of a court be abolished and the beginning of a court be known by a day of the month.

2. That each county be given so many days as experience teaches the business of that county will demand.

That the statute providing rotation of judges be abolished and the judge be confined to the district for which he is elected or appointed.

Mr. Batchelor spoke with unusual eloquence on the subject of the county court system, recalling the great, good and useful men who were in the olden time the justices of these courts and the benefits that the people derive from attending them.

Mr. Walter A. Montgomery offered the following:

Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that courts be established to be held in each county quarterly, with the jurisdiction formerly had and exercised by the former courts of pleas and quarter sessions, except that delegated to the board of county commissioners by the constitution, and that all judicial powers except the probate of deeds be taken from the clerks of the Superior courts; provided that clerks of the Superior courts may be elected or appointed clerks of such courts.

He with great force urged the adoption of the old system, saying that the men of to-day would prove equally as excellent and efficient as those of the other days.

Mr. Fab. Busbee feared that it would be impossible to return to the old county court system, because the constitution now apportions the four great divisions of its jurisdiction to other forums. He urged that there was no necessity for the establishment of a court of exclusive criminal jurisdiction in half the counties of the State. He urged an increase of Superior court judges and the establishment of a few criminal districts.

An Act Creating Fifteen Judicial Districts.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

1. That section 910 of the Code of North Carolina be amended by striking out the word "nine" in line third of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fifteen."

2. That the Governor of the State shall have power to appoint six judges and six solicitors to carry out the provisions of this act and that said officers shall hold thir respective positions until the next general election.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after March 1, 1885.

Introduced by Mr. Wilson of Granville.

The Mississippi, it is noticed, has a habit of rising and threatening the levees at about the time when the River and Harbor bill is brought before Congress.—*Boston Herald.*

Mr. Moody intends shortly to hold his great religious meetings in various parts of the State of Pennsylvania. The sturdy evangelist is in no wise daunted by any ordinary obstacles in the way of his work, but he obviously forgets that Pennsylvania gave Blaine 80,000 majority.—*Chicago Times.*

Tom Thumb's widow will soon marry again.

The Civil Service.

Rules for Applicants.

There shall be three branches of the service, classified under the civil service act (not including laborers or workmen, or officers reqnired to be confirmed by the Senate), as follows:

Those classified in the departments at Washington shall be designated "The Classified Departmental Service."

Those classified under any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or appraiser in any customs district, shall be designated "The Classified Customs Service."

Those classified under any postmaster at any post office, including that at Washington, shall be designated "The Classified Postal Service."

The Classified Customs Service shall embrace the several customs districts where the officials are as many as fifty.

The Classified Postal Service shall embrace the several post offices where the officials are as many as fifty.

There shall be open, competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for admission to the service.

The general examinations for admission to the service shall be limited to the following subjects: 1st. Orthography, penmanship, and copying. 2d. Arithmetic—fundamental rules, fractions, and percentage. 3d. Interest, discount, and elements of book-keeping and of accounts. 4th. Elements of the English language, letter-writing, and the proper construction of sentences. 5th. Elements of the geography, history, and government of the United States.

All regular applications for the competitive examinations for admission to the classified service must be made on blanks in a form approved by the Commission. All requests for such blanks, and all applications for examination, must be addressed as follows: 1. If for the Classified Departmental Service, to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. 2. If for the Classified Postal Service, to the postmaster under whom service is sought. 3. If for the Classified Customs Service, to the head of either customs office in which service is sought. All officers receiving such applications will endorse thereon the date of the reception thereof and transmit the same to the proper examining board of the district or office where service is sought, or, if in Washington, to the Civil Service Commission.

Every application, in order to entitle the applicant to appear for examination or to be examined, must state, under oath, the facts on the following subjects: 1. Full name, residence, and post office address. 2. Citizenship. 3. Age. 4 Place of birth. 5. Health and physical capacity for the public service. 6. Right of preference by reason of military or naval service. 7. Previous employment in the public service. 8. Business or employment and residence for the previous five years. 9. Education. Such other information shall be furnished as the Commission may reasonably require touching the applicant's fitness for the public service. The applicant must also state the number of members of his family in the public service, and where employed, and must also assert that he is not disqualified under section 8 of the civil service act, which is as follows: "That no person habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess shall be appointed to or retained in any office, appointment, or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable."

No one shall be entitled to be examined for admission to the Classified Postal Service if under sixteen or over thirty-five years of age, excepting messengers, stampers, and other junior assistants who must not be under fourteen years of age; or to the Classified Customs Service, or to the Classified Departmental Service, if under eighteen or over forty-five years of age; but no one shall be examined for appointment to any place in the Classified Customs Service except that of clerk or messenger who is under twenty-one years of age; but these limitations of age shall not apply to persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the country, who are otherwise duly qualified.

The Commission is authorized, in aid of the apportionment among the States and Territories, to hold examinations at places convenient for applicants from different States and Territories, or for those examination districts which it may designate and which the President shall approve.

Every original appointment or employment in said classified service shall be for the probationary period of six months, at the end of which time, if the conduct and capacity of the person appointed have been found satisfactory, the probationer shall be absolutely appointed or employed, but otherwise be deemed out of the service.

Every officer under whom any probationer shall serve during any part of the probation provided for by these rules shall carefully observe the quality and value of the service rendered by such probationer, and shall report to the proper appointing officer, in writing, the facts observed by him, showing the character and qualifications of such probationer, and of the service performed by him; and such reports shall be preserved on file.

Every false statement knowingly made by any person in his application for examination, and every connivance by him at any false statement made in any certificate which may accompany his application, shall be regarded as good cause for the removal or discharge of such person during his probation.

On opening a head of cabbage the other day the cook of a hotel at Lockport, N. Y., found a document stating that the world would come to an end on the 3d of next July. We have always had the profoundest respect for the superior intelligence of the cabbage, but we shall go on accumulating great thoughts for our next Independence Day editorial just the same. —*Burlington Free Press.*

When your Uncle Evarts opens up his eloquence in the United States Senate there will be a general rush for the sandwich stands. August Senators can't sit and listen seventeen or eighteen days at a time without refreshments.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

Business must surely be improving all over the country. The price of admission to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" performances in the West has got up to 10 cents.—*Philadelphia Call.*

ST. NICHOLAS
FOR
YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicrafts by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPIECES.

Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe.

A free specimen copy of ST. NICHOLAS will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

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AFTER FORTY YEARS IS STILL ON HAND WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions,

which he will sell low for

CASH

or on time secured by good notes.

Would be pleased to have his friends of this and adjoining counties call and see him at

NO. 53 PERSON STREET.

J. C. THOMSON.

Nov 13, 1884 93tf

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.

A. GARRASON.

Feb'y 27, 1884 53tf

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845.

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 261 Broadway, N. Y.

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Fresh Garden Seeds.

I have just received from LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds,

to which I invite the attention of friends and customers. Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly burned according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.

Jan 15, 1885 101-tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having this day been duly qualified as Administrator of the Estate of J. A. Jones, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before December 23d, 1885. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

J. M. HODGES,
Adm'r of J. A. Jones.

Dec 23, 1884 99-6w

WOMAN!

BEAUTY PRESERVED! YOUTH RENEWED!

"Grace was in all her steps, Heaven in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love!"

So appeared Mother Eve, and so may shine her fair descendants, with the exercise of common sense, care and proper treatment. An enormous number of female complaints are directly caused by disturbance or suppression of the Menstrual Function. In *every* such case that sterling and unfailing specific, BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR will effect relief and cure.

It is from the recipe of a most distinguished physician. It is composed of strictly medcinal ingredients, whose happy combination has never been surpassed. It is prepared with scientific skill from the finest materials. It bears the palm for constancy of strength, certainty of effect, elegance of preparation, beauty of appearance and relative cheapness. The testimony in its favor is genuine. It never fails when fairly tried.

Cartersville, Ga.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for many years from menstrual irregularity, and having been treated without benefit by various medical doctors, were at length *completely cured* by one bottle of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect in such cases is truly wonderful, and well may the remedy be called "Woman's Best Friend."

Yours Respectfully,
JAMES W. STRANGE.

Send for our book on the "Health and Happiness of Woman." Mailed free.

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BUHRS 1774. ROLLS 1882.

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Having a daily capacity of 1800 barrels.

The value of Flour depends on the proportionate quantity of Gluten, Starch, Sugar and Phosphate of Lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our Patent Roller Flours are manufactured, is unequalled for its purity and superior quality of alible properties.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

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C. A. GAMBRILL MF'G. CO.,
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Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug 7, 1884 79-6m

THE CENTURY
In 1885.
A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

A free specimen copy of THE CENTURY will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

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Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

Piano Tuning.

I XEPECT TO BE IN FAYETTEVILLE early in February, and will attend to Tuning and Repairing Pianos. Orders may be left at McNeill's Music Store.

jan. 29-tf E. W. LINEBACK.

A Meritorious Article.

The recent damp weather has been very injurious to Pianos, Organs and walnut furniture, causing it to discolor and damaging it in other ways. German Piano and Organ Polish will be found a valuable article in removing troubles of this kind. A bottle sent to your address, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents. For sale by

W. W. PARK, Fayetteville, N. C.,
formerly 335 Church st., Lancaster, Pa.

103-1m

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

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will find it to their interest to call and see the nice line of

FINE CIGARS

Kept by

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

SMOKE
THE SHIELD CIGAR,
THE L. Q. C. L,
THE NO. 11
Or SOLID BASIS.

REMEMBRANCE

is a very fine Havana filler, &c.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
Hay Street.

103-tf

The Halbert Telephone

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D. W. TOWNSEND,
Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.

Jan 22 1885. 102-6m

IN THE FASHION.

GEO. BRANDT

"To be in the Fashion,"

offers his entire stock of goods

—STRICTLY—

AT NEW YORK COST,

which includes a FULL LINE of

Ziegler Brothers' Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing at 10 per cent. less than cost.

The public generally are cordially invited to call and examine my stock, compare prices and make their purchases.

☞ This is the

ONLY OPPORTUNITY

now offered the community to provide for their family wants at

New York Cost.

The above proposition stands for

30 DAYS ONLY.

GEO. BRANDT.

Jan 15, 1885. 101-

NORTH CAROLINA---CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

A. A. McKethan
vs.
John B. Broadfoot, Guardian of the infant heir of James B. Broadfoot, dec'd, and Mrs. Mary Broadfoot.

Notice of Lis Pendens.

The foregoing action was begun and is now pending in the Superior Court of said County, and the purpose of the same is to enforce a purchase money *lien* for money advanced by the plaintiff, as purchase money for the lot of land, with dwelling situated thereon, on Dick street in the town of Fayetteville, adjoining the "Mullins lot," it being the same, which was the last residence of Mrs. Marseline Waddell, and where she lived and died. The object of this is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the plaintiff's action will affect the title to the foregoing described real estate, it being alleged that the same is liable for the money so advanced by him, and this action is to enforce the plaintiff's demand.

THOMAS H. SUTTON.
Jan. 7th, 1885. Plaintiff's Attorney. 101-

TRY

IDEAL WHITE SOAP

For the Toilet or Laundry.

IDEAL WHITE SOAP, being made from pure cocoanut and refined cotton seed oils, contains no animal grease or fat whatever.

For the laundry it is unexcelled, and for the toilet it will be found equal to the imported castile.

☞ A fine silver-plated tea-spoon given to every purchaser of a bar of this soap.

E. T. McKETHAN,
Sole Agent for Fayetteville.

Jan 8-100 tf

Sunnyside Floral Nursery.

OUR ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS,

for the Flower Garden, Parlor, Green-house, Park and Cemetery, will be ready about Feb. 1st.—free to all. Our old customers will receive it without ordering. Others wishing a copy will send their address to

JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.

jan. 29, 1885 103-tf

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OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf